

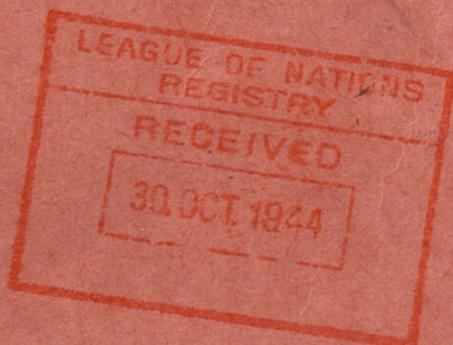
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III

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1943



CAIRO
GOVERNMENT PRESS, BULÂQ
1944

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Cairo, February 1, 1944.

HIS EXCELLENCY

MOHAMMED FOUAD SERAG EL DIN PASHA,

MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The outstanding feature of this year's report is, undoubtedly, the account of the second hashish destruction campaign carried out in Syria and the Lebanon, organised by Mr. Gautier, Director General of the Sûreté, in liaison with Colonel Sir Patrick Coghill, head of the British Security Mission and carried out by Lieut. Sagnier of the Sûreté with the assistance of some remarkable British Military personnel in the persons of Capt. S. H. Dearden, R.A.C., Sergeant M. W. Slay, Corp. R. V. Palfrey and others.

No summary of this campaign would give a true idea of the difficulties and hard work involved and my best thanks are due to Mr. Gautier and Colonel Coghill for being allowed to include in my annual report the full details of this arduous campaign which has resulted in the destruction of hashish cultivation which would have produced 125 tons of drug destined to be smuggled into Egypt where, as can be seen on page 64 of this report, over four millions of Egyptian money would have been squandered on it in the wholesale and several more millions of illicit profit made in the retail.

In spite of many difficulties and preoccupations, the officers and agents of the Bureau, as well as those of the Frontiers, Coastguards and Customs, have throughout the year kept up a lively fight against the drug traffickers and 2,049 kilos. of hashish and 687 kilos. of opium have been seized. Doubtless large quantities have got through, often under cover of military uniforms and military motor transport, but the Courts have shown no mercy to convicted smugglers and the high prices now ruling of L.E. 100 per kilo. for hashish and L.E. 120 per kilo. for opium are evidence that the combined efforts of the Egyptian Government departments responsible, aided by the efforts of the Palestine police and the French authorities in Syria and the Lebanon, have so raised the prices of these noxious drugs as to put them out

of the reach of the majority of Egypt's peasantry. It is of utmost importance that the fight against drugs should continue and be kept up to a high point of efficiency so that the Government forces will be ready when the moment comes to repel the new attack by dealers in heroin and other white drugs which will undoubtedly follow the end of the War.

The Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations, which continues its work from Washington, has just published its report for 1943, and issues a serious warning that there is every probability that the end of this War will again see a renewed outbreak of the drug traffic, perhaps on a much larger scale than after the last War. Signs are not lacking that this will be so. Post-War depression both mental and commercial, disorganisation of Governments, and disregard of law and life, will be rife in Central Europe, the Balkans and the Far East ; drug addiction, one is told, is already spreading again in these countries and before pre-war order can be established, the drug trade will have full opportunity to raise its evil head again. What steps should Egypt take as from now to be prepared for this new menace and to be able to repel it ? Thanks, as I have said before, to the League organisation, the C.N.I.B. was able to defeat the common enemy in the past : this time the attack will be heavier, the people of the country equally, if not more, receptive to drugs and the forces at the Government's disposal undergoing a complete change through the final elimination of its existing European police and narcotic experts in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. It is true that the Bureau today no longer has the complications to compete with that it had fifteen years ago when the Capitulations were in force and served to protect all the scoundrels of Europe who were growing rich by poisoning this country.

In the future the Bureau should have no difficulty in preventing the entry into the country of known European drug traffickers or in deporting them once they have entered but it may have to follow up the supply lines, as it did before, into Europe, keep up direct correspondence with foreign Governments and police chiefs all over the world and hold its own in the meetings of whatever organisation takes the place of Geneva. This is not the place for suggestions as to future organisation and persons but I earnestly hope that the Government will from now have serious study made of the ways and means that it will need to defend itself against the attack that is most certainly coming.

The country has not been cured of its desire for drugs, it has merely had the drugs put out of its reach : bring those drugs once again within range of its purse and the country will once again fall for them.

If this should happen the results will be even worse than they were between 1920 and 1930: at the beginning of that invasion the fellahin were healthy and normal, within a few years half a million of them were drug addicts and the country was saved with difficulty. Today the fellahin are under-nourished, anaemic from bilharzia and ankylostoma and are constantly searching for a stimulant to replace their lost energy. If cheap heroin once again reaches the fellahin, the results will be even more disastrous than they were in 1920.

It is Egypt's duty to herself and to the world to be fully armed and ready to once again play her international part in the fight that is to come.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

T. W. RUSSELL,

Lewa,

Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

and

Commandant, Cairo City Police

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1943

CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK DURING THE YEAR

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH — PORT-SAID BRANCH — QANTARA BRANCH —
SUEZ BRANCH — CAIRO BRANCH — LOWER EGYPT BRANCH —
UPPER EGYPT BRANCH — ISMAILIA BRANCH.

**ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF BIMBASHI A. G. WHITFIELD
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LEWA G. NALDRETT-JAYS PASHA**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS																
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs				
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.		
Local	1943	192	337	173	152	215	6	38,400	19	—	—	14	467	80	16	381	20	—	—	1	196	83	—		
	1942	256	429	251	237	246	—	41,840	5	—	—	200	065	68	11	471	26.5	—	—	—	618	—	—		
	1941	247	357	207	189	210	6	38,230	19	—	—	58	50	1	757	30	2	049	08	—	—	483	80	—	
	1940	477	676	428	484	530	4	89,691	47	—	2	277	55	12	961	97	6	516	90	—	—	1	385	90	—
	1939	777	1,119	645	695	1,003	8	146,410	100	—	2	919	79	33	220	29	103	323	62	—	164	50	5	528	45
Foreign	1943	10	14	5	3	4	—	700	5	2	—	—	6	797	03	3	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	6	11	2	3	4	—	700	4	—	—	—	3	354	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	5	6	2	1	1	—	200	3	2	—	—	—	40	6	—	15	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	9	14	8	12	4	6	650	1	11	—	161	35	—	—	—	21	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	25	35	25	29	14	2	2,190	2	22	—	857	40	13	451	70	6	571	38	—	20	50	—	—	
TOTAL	1943	202	351	178	155	219	6	39,100	24	2	—	—	21	264	83	20	054	20	—	—	1	196	83	—	
	1942	262	440	253	240	250	—	42,540	9	—	—	—	203	419	68	11	471	76.5	—	—	—	618	—	—	
	1941	252	363	209	190	211	6	38,430	22	2	—	58	50	1	797	36	2	64	88	—	—	483	80	—	
	1940	486	690	436	496	534	10	90,341	48	11	2	438	90	12	961	97	6	538	40	—	—	1	385	90	—
	1939	802	1,154	670	724	1,017	10	148,600	102	22	3	777	19	46	671	99	109	895	—	—	185	—	5	528	45

PORT-SAID BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI J. F. NOBLE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY PORT-SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943,

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS															
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1943	6	14	2	4	3	—	600	—	—	—	17	935	—	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	8	30	8	18	27	6	3,600	—	—	—	3	993	—	2	077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6	3,600	19	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	50	—	
	1940	12	22	12	16	29	6	5,300	1	—	—	20	—	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	21	59	19	40	55	4	10,122	—	—	—	62	—	175	415	—	22	658	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1943	4	14	2	6	1	—	200	2	—	—	—	—	2	740	—	63	880	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	1	4	1	2	3	—	600	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	780	—	—
	1939	4	11	4	4	4	—	800	—	5	—	—	3	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1943	10	28	4	10	4	—	800	6	—	—	—	20	675	—	66	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	8	30	8	18	27	6	3,600	—	—	—	—	3	993	—	2	077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	27	65	8	22	24	6	3,600	19	—	—	—	29	972	502	37	910	224	—	—	—	—	50	—
	1940	13	26	13	18	32	6	5,900	2	6	—	20	—	5	354	—	50	707	—	—	780	—	—	—
	1939	25	70	23	44	59	4	10,922	—	5	—	62	—	178	881	—	22	658	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prohibited Cultivation

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939		1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
(a) Cultivation of poppy (Ar. Khushkhash)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plants	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—
Area :											
Feddans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sahms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equals *	L.E.	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—

* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.

**QANTARA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF M.A. MOHD. ABDEL AZIM EL AGOURI EFF. AND
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI J. F. NOBLE BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY QANTARA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1942 and 1943

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
										K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local ...	1943	10	15	10	12	13	6	1,800	—	—	—	—	58	589	500	73	828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	11	16	6	17	16	6	2,530	5	—	—	—	7	803	—	50	645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1943	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	70	—	2	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	3	4	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	415	—	3	650	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1943	13	18	10	12	13	6	1,800	3	—	—	—	72	659	500	76	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	14	20	8	20	17	—	2,530	5	—	—	—	19	218	—	54	295	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—This Branch was created in November 1941.

SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI S. WHITE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality		Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
										Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
										K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1943	46	67	33	51	49	6	8,600	13	—	—	—	539	752	34	129	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	60	103	41	75	59	—	9,530	19	—	—	—	12	557	61	17	030	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	27	41	20	19	20	6	2,840	7	—	—	—	2	693	82	1	264	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	—	—	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	16	18	16	18	23	6	4,430	—	—	—	—	40	102	30	32	635	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	2	2	2	2	3	—	200	—	—	—	—	4	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	2	2	1	1	—	6	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	1	1	1	1	1	—	200	—	2	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1943	46	67	33	51	49	6	8,600	13	—	—	—	539	752	34	129	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	62	105	43	77	62	—	9,730	19	—	—	—	17	032	61	17	030	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	29	43	21	20	21	—	2,870	8	—	—	—	2	693	82	3	545	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	16	20	16	19	12	6	2,220	1	1	—	—	94	442	25	327	201	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	17	19	17	19	24	6	4,630	—	2	—	—	40	487	30	32	635	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF BIMBASHI ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS															
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs			
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	
Local	1943	422	920	380	760	1550	—	83,000	42	—	—	693	099	—	99	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	78	312	65	273	530	6	98,150	13	—	—	280	403	7	96	538	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	74	293	66	251	405	3	67,140	8	—	720	32	81	147	12	74	888	03	—	—	—	—	146	50
	1940	71	225	57	195	351	—	56,300	14	—	1	321	18	35	191	32	36	275	30	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	59	195	41	81	175	—	22,000	18	—	4	70	68	26	117	9	62	13	—	185	—	1960	—	—
Foreign	1943	15	32	10	25	30	—	900	5	—	—	28	920	—	20	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	8	15	5	12	12	—	2,300	3	4	—	112	740	—	313	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	3	4	3	4	6	6	1,230	—	—	—	419	80	5	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	5	9	4	5	7	3	1,500	1	1	556	25	—	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1943	437	952	390	785	1580	—	83,900	47	—	—	722	19	—	120	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	86	327	70	285	542	6	100,450	16	4	—	393	143	7	409	838	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	77	297	69	255	411	9	68,370	8	—	720	32	81	566	92	80	065	03	—	—	—	146	50	—
	1940	73	228	57	195	351	—	56,300	16	7	1	321	18	35	193	32	36	276	30	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	64	204	45	86	182	3	23,500	19	1	4	626	93	26	494	9	62	13	—	185	—	1960	—	—

**LOWER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF YOUSSEFI AHMED SAYED RAMADAN EFF. BEY
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE LOWER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS																	
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs					
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.			
Local	1943	35	73	23	37	47	—	8,230	12	—	—	—	—	17	184	36	6	838	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	41	80	32	37	58	6	11,753	9	—	—	25	—	12	469	46	2	381	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	7,060	6	—	—	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	11,860	3	—	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	65
	1939	44	78	40	43	58	—	11,290	2	—	—	24	—	8	341	56	4	269	14	—	—	—	—	—	985	80
Foreign	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	2	4	2	2	2	6	230	—	1	—	19	53	—	—	—	—	4	40	—	—	—	1	140	—	—
TOTAL	1943	35	73	23	37	47	—	8,230	12	—	—	—	—	17	184	36	6	838	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	41	80	32	37	58	6	11,753	9	—	—	25	—	12	469	46	2	381	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	31	51	25	24	35	—	7,060	6	—	—	—	—	9	248	54	9	845	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	38	75	34	54	64	—	11,860	3	—	—	28	41	5	977	17	6	847	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	65
	1939	46	82	42	45	60	6	11,520	2	1	—	43	53	8	341	56	4	273	54	—	—	—	2	125	80	—

Prohibited Cultivation

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939					1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
(a) Cultivation of poppy (Ar. Khushkhash)	—	—	—	—	—									
Plants..	—	660	—	—	—					622	—	—	—	329
Area :														
Feddans	—	—	—	—	—									
Kirats...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1
Sahms...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Equals* L.E. ...	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	58

* This sum represents the estimated price of opium that the area would have yielded.

† This sum represents the estimated price of hashish that the area would have yielded.

UPPER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF M.A. IBRAHIM MAHMOUD EL-TERSAWI EFF.
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE UPPER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	SEIZED DRUGS											
								Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine		
								K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Local	1943	167	202	139	166	142	1 23,085	28	—	—	—	—	—	8	105	18	12	498	47
	1942	114	169	93	125	99	10 16,623	21	—	—	—	—	—	89	705	97	22	386	21
	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11 24,393	69	—	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1 26,617	303	—	—	158	50	87	297	58	9	966	98	
	1939	939	1,007	713	721	142	— 26,516	224	—	1	81	50	82	694	70	4	154	34	
Foreign	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1943	167	202	139	166	142	1 23,085	28	—	—	—	—	—	8	105	18	12	498	47
	1942	114	169	93	125	99	10 16,623	21	—	—	—	—	—	89	705	97	22	386	21
	1941	376	438	301	313	152	11 24,393	69	—	—	—	60	1	482	45	14	430	60	
	1940	1,429	1,502	1,122	1,122	136	1 26,617	303	—	—	158	50	87	297	58	9	966	98	
	1939	939	1,007	713	721	142	— 26,516	224	—	1	81	50	82	694	70	4	154	34	

Prohibited Cultivation

(a) Cultivation of poppy (<i>Ar. Khushkhash</i>)	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	(b) Cultivation of hashish	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939		
	Plants	—	—	—		Plants	10,868	22,216	13,739	76,884	98,030
Area :						Area :							
Feddans	18	25	71	571	403	Feddans	9	24	25	24	43
Kirats	14	5	15	6	3	Kirats	12	19	18	8	19
Sahms	8	4	—	16	14	Sahms	6	—	6	—	—

Kirats	14	5	—	15	6	3	Kirats	12	19	18	8	19
Sahms	8	4	—		16	14	Sahms	6	—	6	—	

**ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF M.S. ABDEL RAHMAN SEDQI EFF.
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIMAKAM T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY ISMAILIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1941, 1942 AND 1943

Nationality	Number of cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences	Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS														
									Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
									K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
Local ...	1943 25	42	20	21	45 6	5,030	5 —	—	294	618	98	381	924	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 25	59	21	43	53 6	7,420	4 —	—	263	20	42	79	501	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 30 95	—
	1941 13	34	4	9	13 —	2,300	9 —	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1943 3	3	1	1	— 6	30	2 —	—	1	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 1	1	—	—	— —	—	1 —	—	—	8	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941 —	—	—	—	— —	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL...	1943 28	45	21	22	46 —	5,060	7 —	—	295	700	98	381	924	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942 26	60	21	43	53 6	7,420	5 —	—	263	28	82	79	501	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 30 95	—
	1941 13	34	4	9	13 —	2,300	9 —	—	3	95	462	1	100	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—This Branch was created in September 1941.

CHAPTER II

The Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

By kind permission of the Palestine Government Authorities the following quotations from the Report on the traffic in dangerous drugs for the year 1943 by the Inspector General of the Palestine Police are reprinted below:—

The early publication of this Report no less than the results and statistics therein set forth are matters for congratulation and there can be no doubt that the establishment of this Bureau by the Palestine Government and its efficient administration by the Palestine Police have resulted in considerable benefit to Egypt by reason of the large amount of narcotic drugs which have been seized before they could reach this country.

Here are the main points of the report itself:

The drive against drug smugglers and addicts has continued throughout the year with unabated zeal. With the tightening up of control and the wholesale destruction of crops in the Lebanon and Syria, estimated to be 70 per cent of the total sown, methods of concealment and carriage have undergone drastic changes necessitating added vigilance and energy.

Cooperation with the military authorities has shown good results in our efforts to combat this traffic. Drastic action by them to prevent military personnel from transporting narcotics has been most efficacious and traffickers are now becoming increasingly chary in trusting valuable consignments of drugs to soldiers. There is, nevertheless, still a fairly brisk traffic through British and allied military channels.

This action taken by the military authorities has undoubtedly upset the elaborate plans of many drug syndicates who are now frantically seeking the use of other forms of transport.

Cases of hi-jacking have also occurred as a result of which several good hauls have been made by Police and Customs patrols.

The total seizures of narcotic drugs during the year were 2,647.450 kilogrammes of hashish, 286.989 kilogrammes of opium, 157 grs. of cocaine and 23 grs. of "satal." These figures show a decrease of approximately 30 per cent on both hashish and opium as compared with the 1942 seizures.

A total of 282 cases were investigated during the year, showing a decrease of 62 cases over 1942. Convictions were obtained in 161 cases involving 206 persons and at the end of the year there were 71 cases awaiting trial involving 121 individuals. In respect of 23 cases proof of ownership could not be established. 20 cases were acquitted and 7 cases withdrawn.

At the request of the British Security Mission two Palestine Police Officers were loaned to the authorities in Syria and the Lebanon to assist in "spotting" hashish cultivation. The British Security Mission reported that the total cultivated area destroyed was 3,616,280 square metres.

In April the publication of a monthly bulletin was commenced; seizures, movements of traffickers and suspects and other items of interest are included. Distribution is limited to Police formations in Palestine. With the kind permission of the authorities in Egypt and with the approval of the Palestine Government the "fetwa" condemning the traffic in and consumption of drugs, made by His Eminence the Mufti of Egypt, was published in pamphlet form and widely distributed throughout the country. In view of the deep reverence in which the opinions and declarations of Egyptian religious bodies is held by the Moslems of Palestine the "fetwa" has been well received and it is hoped, taken to heart.

In an amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance the maximum fine is raised to L.P. 5,000. Provision has also been made for summary trial by District Courts with penalties up to 3 years' imprisonment and for a fine of L.P. 2,000. The jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrate's Courts has also been amended and maximum penalties raised from one year's imprisonment and, or L.P. 100 fine to two years' imprisonment and, or L.P. 500 fine.

SEIZURES BY DISTRICTS IN 1943

District	Hashish			Opium		
	Kg.	Grs.	Cgrs.	Kg.	Grs.	Cgrs.
Jerusalem	14	479	50	—	24	70
Lydda	381	584	55	57	920	50
Haifa	329	853	65	59	440	56
Gaza	985	228	50	86	215	50
Nazareth	407	795	60	44	365	—
Nablus	528	509	—	39	23	25
Total	2,647	450	80	286	989	51

RESULT OF LEGAL PROCEEDING 1943

Persons arrested ...	383, viz :
Persons convicted ...	201
Persons acquitted ...	41
Persons charge withdrawn ...	24
Persons awaiting trial ...	117

CHAPTER III

Coastguards Administration

REPORT BY H.E. LEWA ABDEL WAHAB PASHA,
Director General, Coastguards Administration

In submitting a copy of his annual report for inclusion in the report of the C.N.I.B., Lewa Hassan Abdel Wahab Pasha, the Director General, Coastguards Administration, has some very pertinent remarks to make on the work done during the year, on the difficulties caused by the multiplicity of authorities and on the out of date and harsh conditions of service of his men. Owing to paper and printing restrictions it is unfortunately not possible to reproduce the report in full. The substance of it is, however, as follows :—

NUMBER OF SMUGGLERS ARRESTED IN 1943 AS COMPARED WITH 1942

Year	Tracks of smugglers crossing Canal	Of these arrested	Proportion arrested
1943	184	66	36%
1942	198	47	24%

With reference to the figure given of the number of smugglers known by their tracks to have crossed the Suez Canal, it should be explained that all the hashish and opium smuggled by Bedouins into Egypt across the Canal has been brought from Syria into Palestine and North Sinai and smuggled across the Sinai desert by camel transport to within a short distance of the Canal. In connivance with fishermen and others the drugs are then ferried or swum across the Canal at night and hidden in the reeds on the edge of the western bank of the Suez Canal. Waiting for a favourable moment when the Coastguards patrol has passed, the smugglers then swim the contraband across the Sweet Water Canal and hand it over to others who are waiting to take it over and run it by boat across Lake Manzala or by camel across the desert into the cultivation.

By reading the tracks of the previous night made on the sandy shore of the Canal's west bank, the Coastguard men can tell at once whether they are smugglers or not.

DRUGS SEIZED IN 1943 AS COMPARED WITH 1942

Year	Hashish	Opium
	Kilos	Kilos
1943	1,362	632
1942	1,236	583

Particularly good work was done in the Suez Qism where in three cases a total of 639 kilos. of hashish and 139 kilos. of opium was seized and 27 smugglers arrested.

The quantity of drugs seized and smugglers arrested in 1943 was the highest for ten years.

These good results are due to the devotion to duty of the men of the Coastguards who, at the risk of their lives and with no modern inventions to help them, mount guard day and night on the Sea and Canal shores to prevent the smugglers entering Egypt. Few people realise the hard task of the Coastguards man. He must be alert and watchful in the cold and rain of pitch dark winter nights, on duty for eight to ten hours at a time, with beats from half a kilometre to a kilometre long, on a miserably inadequate pay and in constant risk of being fired on by the smugglers. It is to their great credit that they resist the temptation of bribes and carry out their dangerous duty so efficiently.

The Director General then repeats his annual demand for the amalgamation of the various anti-contraband forces doing duty on the Suez Canal and elsewhere and points out, yet again, the unsoundness and wastefulness of the present system whereby the Frontiers Administration is responsible for the policeing of the Sinai province up to the eastern shore of the Suez Canal and the Coastguards for the western shore ; immediately behind the Coastguards responsibility changes again, the policeing of Lake Manzala being in the hands of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and that of the desert hinterland south of Ismailia being in the charge of the Frontiers.

This divided control of the same frontier produces nothing but inefficiency, jealousy and waste of public funds.

Everything that crossed the Canal has come undiscovered across the deserts of Sinai and has waited on the east bank of the Canal for a favourable opportunity to hop across the narrow strip of territory held by the Coastguards and beyond which they cannot go.

Whatever department has the responsibility of guarding the west bank of the Canal should also be responsible for the east bank and for, if not the whole of the Sinai desert behind it, at any rate a definite hinterland to the Canal of a depth of twenty-five or thirty kilometres ; similarly to the west of the Canal, the department charged with the control of the Canal's west bank must obviously be responsible for a reasonable hinterland to the west. Both to the east and to the west, it is essential that the authority in charge of the Canal must have space from prevention and pursuit before and after the Canal and not be merely in charge of a narrow ribbon of territory sandwiched in between other departments. The same argument applies to Egypt's north coast where the Coastguards Administration is responsible for the narrow strip of shore separating the sea from the lakes of Manzala, Borollos and Edku whereas the policeing of these lakes, where most of the fishermen are smugglers, is in the hands of a different and purely civil administration, i.e. the Fisheries Department.

In summing up, the Director General advocates the amalgamation under a single Command of the Coastguards, the Frontiers, the Customs police and the Fisheries guards, with at its head an Official with the status of an Under-Secretary of State for Contraband.

Only by such amalgamation will it be possible to form a united anti-contraband service free of the mutual jealousies and secretiveness that now exist and capable, with a joint intelligence service, of coping with the flood of contraband of every description whether narcotics, arms or undesirables which will follow the opening of communications once that the war is finished.

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTANT CASES OF SMUGGLING WHICH TOOK PLACE
DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1943 TO DECEMBER 31, 1943

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
—	—	—	225	2	A woman and a man carrying two children were searched, on suspicion, at Port Said railway station and found in possession of drugs which were tied to the breast of the woman's child. The woman was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, while the man was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
26	650	—	—	1	Drugs were seized by a Coastguards corporal on 11-2-43 at Kilo. 36 on the western bank of the Suez Canal in possession of the accused person who was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. There was at the spot another person who on seeing the Coastguard man crossed the Suez Canal back to the eastern bank.
377	010	273	750	2	Upon information from a fisherman to the effect that two persons had agreed with him to smuggle a quantity of drugs in his two fishing boats, necessary arrangements were made and on 25-2-43, when the feluccas were at the middle of the Bitter Lake a Coastguard force in a launch rushed to the spot and arrested the two smugglers in possession of the drugs, a Lee Enfield rifle and 43 rounds. The accused were sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 each.

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
74	320	45	870	—	The Coastguard man on duty at a certain spot on the Suez Canal saw a number of persons approaching a felucca at the western bank at a very late hour and suspected them to be smugglers when they returned carrying loads on their shoulders. He therefore fired at them and pursued them but they entered the adjacent cultivation and escaped leaving behind the drugs that they had been carrying.
40	040	40	500	1	A Coastguard man on duty at the Suez Canal having seen 4 persons coming out of the water suspected them to be smugglers and tried to arrest them but they ran away, leaving behind their loads which were found to contain drugs. Men on duty at the neighbouring beats who came to the spot on hearing the whistle of their comrade, pursued the smugglers and were able to arrest one of them.
282	010	2	400	8	Upon information to the effect that a large quantity of drugs would be smuggled through the Suez Gulf, necessary steps were taken with the result that 8 persons were arrested in a felucca carrying the seized drugs.
165	300	40	100	10	Upon information from a fisherman to the effect that certain persons had agreed with him for smuggling large quantities of drugs in his feluccas through the Suez Gulf, the necessary arrangements were made with the result that 10 smugglers were arrested on board two feluccas while in possession of the drugs.
179	050	97	250	9	Upon information from a confidant to the effect that he had agreed with certain Bedouins for transporting them with large quantities of drugs across the Suez Canal from east to west, necessary arrangements were made with result that the said Bedouins were arrested on board a felucca while in possession of the drugs.

CHAPTER IV

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

The following Report is submitted by H.E. El-Lewa A.H. St. George Hamersley Pasha, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province :—

There is little change in the situation regarding the smuggling of narcotics through Sinai during the period under review :—

The number of captures shows an increase of ten cases compared with last year, but the quantities seized show a marked decrease.

I am not yet satisfied that we are tackling this problem to the full extent, and although the will is there to do it, the means are quite inadequate.

It will be readily understood that the first consideration in countering the smuggler is good and timely information. This is one of the necessities we lack, and we will never obtain good information unless this branch of the problem is properly dealt with. Sufficient funds to pay and reward informants must be forthcoming.

In the normal way an informant is given a liberal share of the rewards in each case, but this is not enough. He must be given a substantial initial reward as well and for this purpose more funds are required.

A secret register of all informants is kept in this Governorate and each is given a serial number. An informant's name never appears in a P.V.

The area of Sinai to be watched is vast and the channels through which a smuggler may come are many, whilst the methods used are varied. It is an overwhelming burden, therefore, that the small police force at my disposal has to contend with.

It would lighten their burden considerably if the whole question of information were given more attention.

The staff at my disposal, both at the Governorate and in the Districts, does not allow me to detail special personnel for the organisation of a special branch in this connection ; and I therefore urge the appointment of extra employees for this purpose.

The last year has shown a considerable increase in the smuggling of various goods out of Egypt, and this has thrown an extra burden on the police who would otherwise be occupied in the question of smuggling narcotics into the country.

The use of W.D. Vehicles for bringing narcotics into Egypt has received the attention of the British Military Authorities, and the Military Police in conjunction with the Sinai Police maintain a careful watch at selected points.

The "Detector" machine at Qantara has been successful in bringing to light some cases of smuggling in camels' stomachs, and I am of opinion that the machine has proved a deterrent in this method of smuggling.

I give below a list of captures with a short summary in the more important cases :

DETAIL OF FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

District	Total No. of captures	Hashish		Opium		Smugglers	Camels
		K.	Gr.	K.	Gr.		
Northern Sinai	18	67	421	59	686	19	2
Central Sinai	4	23	50	8	502	7	—
Qantara	26	311	875	167	595	18	10
Southern Sinai	4	—	—	—	5	4	—
Qantara Customs	7	28	561	—	635	5	—
Suez Gulf	1	29	430	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	60	460	337	236	423	53	12

The total captures made during the period under review as compared with the five previous years, were as follows :—

Year	Number of captures	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
		Kilo.	Kilo.		
1943	60	460·337	236·423	53	12
1942	49	473·218	273·742	56	19
1941	42	409·000	167·000	51	15
1940	44	372·554	437·313	48	0
1939	43	150·577	391·307	39	21
1938	67	161·942	492·018	68	6

STATEMENT OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN SINAI DURING THE PERIOD
FROM NOVEMBER 1942 TO DECEMBER 1943

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>North Sinai District</i>					
—	1	—	—	1	Was seized on 17-12-42 at Maboula with the accused man when searched by the police post (P.V. No. 440/42 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	—	1	Was seized on 30-12-42 at Rafa by the patrol at the boundaries hidden in the accused pocket (P.V. No. 1/43 N.S.D.).
—	585	—	—	1	Was seized on 3-2-43 at El Arish Station with the accused man according to a secret information (P.V. No. 30/43 N.S.D.).
2	440	—	—	—	Was found on 27-2-43 hidden under the seat of a train when searched by the police between Rafa-El Arish (P.V. No. 32/43 N.S.D.).
7	680	—	—	1	Was seized on 29-3-43 at El Arish : when the patrol was searching for the trace of smugglers, it discovered the trace and followed it till it arrested the smuggler and the drugs (P.V. No. 71/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	253	1	A man who was found dead at Sheikh Zewaid on 29-4-43 was taken to the hospital of El Arish and there were found in his stomach 4 tubes of rubber containing the narcotics (P.V. No. 109/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	348	1	Another man was found in the same place ill, beside his fellow, on 29-4-43. He was taken to the hospital of El Arish and there were discovered 3 tubes in his stomach containing 266 grammes of opium; he died on 1-5-43, and another tube containing 82 grammes of opium was found (P.V. No. 110 and 111/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	30	1	Was seized on 7-7-43 at El Arish Mosfik with the accused who was hidden in a goods train proceeding to Qantara (P.V. No. 168/43 N.S.D.).
—	500	—	—	2	Was found hidden in the W.C. of passengers train on 25-7-43, by the police who arrested the accused men when they came to take the narcotics at Bir El Abd (P.V. No. 181/43 N.S.D.).

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>North Sinai District (contd.)</i>					
—	—	—	280	1	Was found in a stomach of a man who was found dead at Mabwala on 17-7-43. It appeared from investigation made that he was the fellow of the two dead persons mentioned above (P.V. No. 182/43 N.S.D.).
—	870	—	—	1	Was seized at Rafa on 5-8-43 with a soldier of the Camel Corps who was trying to hide it in goods train before its departure from Rafa Station (P.V. No. 100/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	50	260	1	Was seized by the police at Rafa being carried on a camel's back by the accused man on 15-8-43 (P.V. No. 208/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	10	1	Was seized on 22-8-43 with the accused man who was working as a labourer in Rafa Camp : while he was going out of the camp he was searched by B.A. (P.V. No. 209/43 N.S.D.).
—	—	—	1	2	Was seized on 23-8-43 with the accused men inside B.A. Rafa Camp while they were discussing its price (P.V. No. 210/43 N.S.D.).
—	610	—	—	1	Was seized on 2-9-43 with the accused man : when the police searched his luggage, the drug was found in the basket hidden among fruits at Rafa Station (P.V. No. 214/43 N.S.D.).
2	152	—	1	1	Was seized on 28-9-43 with a soldier of the Camel Corps according to a secret information : the police arrested him while he was going entering the passengers train at Rafa (P.V. No. 216/43 N.S.D.).
—	3	—	—	1	Was seized on 4-10-43 with a labourer inside B.A. Rafa Camp by a B.A. soldier (P.V. No. 217/43 N.S.D.).
<i>Central Sinai District</i>					
—	540	—	2	2	Was seized on 2-1-43 with the accused men who were working in repairing roads at Sadr El Hitan (P.V. No. 2/43 C.S.D.).
—	240	—	—	4	Was seized according to a secret information on 22-1-43, at Abu Augaila with the accused men who were working in B.A. Camp (P.V. No. 3/43 C.S.D.)

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>Central Sinai District (contd.)</i>					
—	870	—	—	1	Was seized on 12-7-43 with the accused man at Abu-Augaila according to a secret information (P.V. No. 79/43. C.S.D.).
21	400	8	500	—	Was found on 28-11-43 by police at Kosayma hidden in the ground, while tracking the foot-prints of smugglers (P.V. No. 18/43 C.S.D.).
<i>Suez Gulf Area</i>					
29	430	—	—	—	Was seized on 7-7-43 at Nagb-Om-Metla by a patrol who followed the footprints of smugglers in the eastern bank of Suez Area as far as Raha mountain where the smugglers fired at the patrol till night came and they escaped (P.V. No. 2/43 S.G.).
<i>South Sinai District</i>					
—	—	—	2	1	Was seized on 27-4-43 with the accused man according to a secret information (P.V. No. 4/43 S.S.D.).
—	—	—	1	1	Was seized on 26-6-43 with the accused man according to a secret information (P.V. No. 8/43 S.S.D.).
—	—	—	1	1	Was seized on 18-7-43 with the accused man while he was smoking it (P.V. No. 9/43 S.S.D.).
—	—	—	1	1	Was seized according to a secret information on 5-8-43 with a soldier while he was selling it to one of the discharged men (P.V. No. 10/43 S.S.D.).
<i>Qantara District</i>					
3	190	—	—	1	Was seized on 5-12-42 with one ghaffir of goods train at Qantara. When the accused was searched by the police, the narcotics were found hidden in his basket which was covered by his clothes (P.V. No. 34/42 Q.D.).
46	660	1	200	3	Was found hidden in a hole at Malaha by the police who followed the foot-prints till he found the smugglers and fired at them while they were trying to escape and one of them was injured (P.V. No. 35/42 Q.D.).

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>Qantara District (contd.)</i>					
—	—	5	40	1	Was found inside camel's belly at Qantara on 6-12-42 according to a secret information and the "Detector." The camel was slayed and inside its belly was found hidden 25 tubes containing the drugs (P.V. No. 36/42 Q.D.).
7	575	2	230	—	Was found hidden at Om Khodair on 7-12-42, by the police while tracking the footprints of the smugglers (P.V. No. 37/42 Q.D.).
5	900	—	—	—	Was seized on 30-12-42 at Qantara village by the police who saw the accused men threw the drugs and ran away (P.V. No. 39/42 Q.D.).
—	45	—	—	1	Was seized on 9-1-43 in the café of the accused man at Qantara (P.V. No. 2/43 Q.D.).
—	—	33	747	1	Was seized on 15-2-43 in 142 tubes found inside six camels' bellies according to a secret information and the "Detector" (P.V. No. 8/43 Q.D.).
—	—	—	320	1	Was seized on 25-2-43 hidden in a tomb at Qantara and beside it was the accused man (P.V. No. 9/43 Q.D.).
9	370	—	—	1	Was seized on 7-4-43 at Qantara in a hole, and beside it the accused was found sleeping (P.V. No. 12/43 Q.D.).
9	610	—	—	1	Was seized on 9-4-43 at Qantara with the smuggler who threw the drugs when he saw the police and attempted to escape (P.V. No. 13/43 Q.D.).
—	1	—	—	1	Was seized according to a secret information with the accused man in his house on 29-4-43 (P.V. No. 15/43 Q.D.).
—	1	—	—	1	Was seized on 10-5-43 in a café at Qantara by the police (P.V. No. 17/43 Q.D.).

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>Qantara District (contd.)</i>					
—	—	18	280	1	Was discovered by the "Detector" inside 76 tubes at the stomachs of four camels at Qantara on 13-6-43 (P.V. No. 19/43 Q.D.).
39	360	2	510	—	Was found hidden in the ground by the police while tracing the footprints of smugglers on 23-6-43 at Chanana (P.V. No. 20/43 Q.D.).
—	50	—	—	1	Was seized with a labourer inside B.A. Camp at police post No. 6 when searched by B.A. soldier on 3-7-43 (P.V. No. 22/43 Q.D.).
—	370	—	—	1	Was seized on 27-6-43 at Shatt villages according to a secret information, the house of the accused man was searched and in it were found the drugs (P.V. No. 24/43 Q.D.).
—	500	—	610	—	Was found on 6-7-43 in the street of Qantara hidden in a sack (P.V. No. 25/43 Q.D.).
1	380	3	690	—	Was found at Qantara on 23-7-43 when the accused threw it and escaped (P.V. No. 28/43 Q.D.).
9	900	11	310	—	Was discovered buried in the ground at Kilo. 8 on 26-7-43 by the police (P.V. No. 34/43 Q.D.).
45	210	13	510	—	Was discovered buried in the ground on 16-8-43 by the police at Mahdath (P.V. No. 36/43 Q.D.).
1	400	—	—	—	Was thrown by the accused man who escaped when he saw the police on 18-8-43 (P.V. No. 37/43 Q.D.).
45	210	11	510	—	Was discovered buried in the ground on 20-8-43 by the police at Mahdath (P.V. No. 38/43 Q.D.).
1	288	—	—	1	Was seized on 13-10-43 with a labourer who was acting as a driver in B.A. camp at Shatt in a lorry (P.V. No. 39/43 Q.D.).
2	440	—	—	1	Was seized by the passport police of a train with a Palestinian soldier on 10-11-43 (P.V. No. 41/43 Q.D.).

Seizures				No. of Persons arrested	Summary
Hashish		Opium			
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.		
<i>Qantara District (contd.)</i>					
—	—	—	830	1	Was seized with the accused man on 21-11-43 when his house was searched for W.D. properties (P.V. No. 42/43 Q.D.)
62	310	62	810	—	Was seized on 30-11-43 at Aras by the police buried in the ground (P.V. No. 43/43 Q.D.).
<i>Customs Qantara</i>					
—	—	—	335	—	Was seized on 23-1-43 hidden under a seat of passengers train (P.V. No. 6/43 C.Q.)
3	380	—	—	—	Was found on 31-1-43 hidden on a truck while the train was standing in the Station of Qantara (P.V. No. 8/43 C.Q.).
1	598	—	—	1	Was seized on 19-2-43 hidden between the luggage of the accused man when searched by Customs men in the train during its journey to Cairo (P.V. No. 11/43 C.Q.).
17	483	—	—	—	Was found hidden under a seat of the passengers train while it was standing in Qantara Station on 25-2-43 (P.V. No. 12/43 C.Q.).
4	270	—	—	—	Was found on 5-3-43 hidden under a seat of passengers train while it was standing in Qantara Station (P.V. No. 14/43 C.Q.).
1	830	—	—	—	Was found on 15-4-43 hidden under a truck of a passengers train (P.V. No. 22/43 C.Q.).
—	—	—	300	4	Was seized in the bag of the accused men on 17-4-43 while searched by the Customs men (P.V. No. 29/43 C.Q.).

**SEIZURES MADE BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION
UPON INFORMATION GIVEN TO THEM BY THE
SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH.**

Case No. 2, the 4th Camel Corps Section

16.500 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 2.500 Kilogrammes of Opium.

Following information given, the coast was put under close control. On March 11, 1943, there appeared the tracks of 5 persons leading to the Farm of Farag El Sani. The guide guessed that the smugglers had entered there without the drugs, which, after search, were found buried at some distance in the mountain.

Case No. 5, the 4th Camel Corps Section

25.455 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 2.020 Kilogrammes of Opium.

On June 3, 1943, tracks of 8 persons between El Hadayed and Ataka mountains were followed by the patrol. At sunset the patrol caught sight of the smugglers. Owing to the darkness they were unable to arrest them. Following their tracks for some days it appeared that the smugglers had gone to Agroud Valley having walked 60 kilos. Their tracks were lost when they reached the asphalted Suez--Cairo road. On further search the contraband was found buried in Germani Valley.

Case No. 2, the 1st Camel Corps Section

29.430 Kilogrammes of Hashish.

Seized on July 7, 1943, under the same circumstances at Thokb Om Mesla.

Case No. 2, the 6th Camel Corps Section

16.000 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 40.200 Kilogrammes of Opium.

On information from the C.N.I.B., the beach at Abou Sandouk (87 kilos. south of Suez) was closely watched and on the 15th August, a small boat approached the beach and landed some men. The patrol opened a rifle fire on them, but the smugglers escaped leaving the contraband behind them. The smugglers' boat was fired on by the patrol, and a member of the crew was injured. The boat got away and information was given to the Coastguards who later arrested the boat and the crew including the injured man.

CHAPTER V

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 16.842 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 16, 1942 (CASE OF NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI AND OTHERS) — SEIZURE OF 11.220 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT ON DECEMBER 3, 1942 (CASE OF SI YAN NEE) — SEIZURE OF 815 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT ON JANUARY 14, 1943, EX S.S. "KEELING" (CASE OF KWAN CHEE) — SEIZURE OF 15.270 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 4, 1943 (CASE OF HASSAN EL GAMAL AND OTHERS) — SEIZURE OF 7.465 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON APRIL 13, 1943 (CASE OF TWO SOLDIERS OF THE F.F.) — SEIZURE OF 4 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MAY 9, 1943 (CASE OF ISMAIL OMAR MACENSI) — SEIZURE OF 13.752 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 18, 1943 (CASE OF MEDHAT DARWISH EL WAHIDI) — SEIZURE OF 596.074 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT GIZA AND CAIRO ON JULY 23, 1943 (CASE OF MOHAMMED MOHAMMED EL SHAMI AND OTHERS) — SEIZURE OF 9 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON OCTOBER 10, 1943 EX S.S. "ARMILLA" (CASE OF LIM MENG CHIA) — SEIZURE OF 1.230 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 1.210 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 15, 1943, EX A GREEK WARSHIP (CASE OF A GREEK SAILOR).

SEIZURE OF 16.842 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON NOVEMBER 16, 1942

Case of Naguib Hanna Khouri and others

On November 16, 1942, a sergeant of the Royal Army Medical Corps was sent to the C.N.I.B. by the British Military Authorities with a view to making arrangements for the arrest of Cairo members of a gang smuggling drugs from Syria to Egypt.

This sergeant was in possession of a copy of an official letter reporting that a civilian in Beyrouth named NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI, had asked the sergeant to take a quantity of hashish from Beyrouth to Cairo in a trunk, and that on November 15, 1942, when NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI had handed over the valise containing the drugs in his own house, the Military Police arrested him as well as a neighbour of his named MESSIHA and two other natives.

Upon information received from the sergeant, he was instructed to carry on with the case according to the pre-arranged plan of the gang so as to enable the C.N.I.B. to arrest person or persons to whom the drugs were destined.

When making the preliminary arrangements, NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI handed over to the sergeant three letters addressed to Madame NAIMA WAKIL, IBRAHIM HELMY, and a dentist of Cairo, respectively, with instructions that on the sergeant's arrival at Cairo, he should hand over the letter addressed to NAIMA WAKIL, together with the valise containing the drugs, and that in case she would not take the valise he should take it to the dentist and leave it in his care.

As regards the letter addressed to IBRAHIM HELMY the sergeant should post it at Cairo.

The sergeant called twice on November 16, 1942, on Madame NAIMA WAKIL at her flat to arrange the delivery of the valise. When this was done and it was ascertained that IBRAHIM HELMY was actually in her flat, the house was raided and NAIMA WAKIL, IBRAHIM HELMY, whose correct name was later found to be IBRAHIM ABDEL REHIM HUSSEIN, an ex-resident of Alexandria, were arrested.

IBRAHIM HELMY had previously paid the sergeant a sum of L.E. 25 for his trouble and a sum of L.E. 5 to NAIMA WAKIL. The house of IBRAHIM ABDEL REHIM HUSSEIN alias IBRAHIM HELMY, Cairo, was raided, and the key of the valise containing the drugs was found.

The dentist's house and clinic were perquisitioned and correspondence exchanged with NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI was found.

When the said valise was opened, it was found containing 16 kilos. and 842 grammes of opium in 5 large packets of black oil cloth.

Enquiries revealed that IBRAHIM ABDEL REHIM HUSSEIN alias IBRAHIM HELMY had proceeded to Syria in May 1938, on an Egyptian Passport and that NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI had arrived in Egypt on December 17, 1941, through Qantara, left Egypt on February 12, 1942, and in October 1942 applied to come to Egypt again.

Two C.N.I.B. Officers were sent to Beyrouth to make enquiries in connection with this case and, as a result of the information supplied by them, NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI who was released after 6 days' detention, was re-arrested and will be dealt with by the Authorities concerned in Syria.

NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI is known to the Public Security Authorities of Syria as a drug trafficker. He was previously accused of illegal possession of a quantity of cocaine and sentenced on November 16, 1931, to a fine of L.S. 100.

This case was tried on February 20, 1943, by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, with the following result :—

- (1) NAGUIB HANNA KHOURI (by default), 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
- (2) IBRAHIM ABDEL REHIM HUSSEIN alias IBRAHIM HELMY 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (3) NAIMA WAKIL, 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 11.220 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT ON DECEMBER 3, 1942

Case of Si Yan Nee

On December 3, 1942, at the Suez Port, a Chinaman named SI YAN NEE was searched, on suspicion, by a Custom's official and found in possession of 11.220 kilogrammes of opium.

On March 29, 1943, the accused was tried by the Suez Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 815 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ PORT ON JANUARY 14, 1943, "EX S.S. "KEELING"

Case of Kwan Chee

On January 14, 1943, KWAN CHEE, Chinese, member of the crew of S.S. "Keeling" was searched, on suspicion, by Customs Officials at the Suez Port and was found in possession of 815 grammes of opium concealed in a quilt.

He was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez, on March 8, 1943, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 15.270 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH
AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 4, 1943**

Case of Hassan El Gamal and others

On March 3, 1943, the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch received from the British Military Police information to the effect that trafficker HASSAN EL GAMAL of Port Said had contacted a driver of the British Army with a view to transporting for him from Gaza to Port Said a suit-case containing hashish and that the driver had accepted the proposition with the intention of reporting the matter to his superiors for the purpose of arranging with the authorities concerned the arrest of the members of the gang at Gaza and Port Said.

The trafficker gave the driver a letter of introduction and a ring and instructed him that he should hand the letter to a man called AHMED at the British cemetery of Gaza, who in turn would give him a suit-case containing the drugs and that upon receiving the suit-case he should hand over the ring and return to Ismailia. On arrival at Ismailia he should approach HASSAN by telephone and then proceed to Qantara to pick up, as previously arranged, another suit-case in possession of an official of the Palestine Railways and go to Port Said where the delivery of the two suit-cases would be made.

Upon the receipt of the driver's report he and an Officer of the British Army were sent to Gaza to arrange with the authorities concerned there for the arrest of the said AHMED when delivering the drugs. At the same time the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch was informed to make the necessary arrangements for the arrest of the Port Said trafficker on receiving the drugs.

On March 4, 1943, it was reported that the Officer and the driver accompanied by two agents of the Palestine Police had arrived in army truck at Ismailia back from Gaza with the suit-case in question and that on approaching HASSAN by telephone the driver was instructed to proceed direct to Port Said and not to Qantara.

On arrival at Port Said the trafficker, who was waiting at a pre-arranged place, took over the suit-case when a force rushed on him but he, having noticed the approach of the force, threw the suit-case down to the ground and fled away. The force followed him but in vain owing to darkness. Arrangements were immediately made to watch the exits of the town and a C.N.I.B. force in charge of an Officer hurried to the trafficker's house where he was arrested in bed pretending to be asleep.

The Officer of the British Army reported that two persons were arrested at Gaza when handing over the suit-case at the cemetery.

The suit-case was found to contain 15.270 kilogrammes of hashish.

On February 7, 1944, HASSAN EL GAMAL, was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

**SEIZURE OF 7.465 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH
AT CAIRO ON APRIL 13, 1943**

Case of Two Soldiers of the F.F.

Information was received to the effect that a soldier who was employed as a driver of an Officer of the F.F. used to bring drugs in his car when he came to Cairo from Beyrouth with his Officer and inquiries revealed that he had frequented a hairdresser's shop at El Falaki Square. In February 1943, when the driver was in Cairo, a confidant was instructed to create acquaintance with him through the hairdresser and then arrange the purchase of quantity of drugs. When the confidant approached the driver, the latter stated that he had sold 15 okes of hashish, which he had brought from Beyrouth and that, on the next trip, he would bring with him a large quantity of hashish which he will sell to him.

On April 13, 1943, the hairdresser reported that the driver had arrived again in Cairo, that he had offered a large quantity of hashish for sale and that he had expressed his desire to see the buyer. The confidant was, therefore, instructed to meet the driver and make the necessary arrangements. When the confidant approached the driver, the latter stated that he had six okes of hashish which he was offering for sale at L.E. 50 per oke. The confidant having been supplied with a sum of L.E. 300, was instructed to meet the driver at the hairdresser's shop. This was done under the C.N.I.B. Officer's supervision and when the confidant showed to the driver the sum of money the driver parted and after a few minutes returned with another soldier of the F.F. in a military car. Both soldiers having got in touch with the confidant, one of them brought a packet from the car to the hairdresser's shop. When they were handing over this packet to the confidant, they were arrested and the packet which was found to contain 7.465 kilogrammes of hashish was seized.

The car and military equipment were handed over to the F.F. Both accused confessed that they had brought the drug from Beyrouth to sell in Cairo.

On May 30, 1943, the two soldiers were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 and to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, respectively.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

SEIZURE OF 4 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MAY 9, 1943

Case of Ismail Omar Macensi

On May 29, 1943, when ISMAIL [OMAR MACENSI was returning from Palestine by the East Express Train, he was searched at the train by a Customs Official and found in possession of 4 kilogrammes of opium concealed in a false bottom of his trunk.

He denied the possession of the seized drug and stated that he had been in Palestine on a visit to his sick uncle, that some of his relatives had brought the trunk and put his clothes inside and that these relatives might have put the drugs in vexation as he is the only heir of the sick uncle who was dying.

On Juné 6, 1943, the accused was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cæiro, to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

It is to be noted that MACENSI is a recidivist. He was previously sentenced on January 30, 1938, to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 in another case mentioned in pages 37-38 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1937.

SEIZURE OF 13.752 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 18, 1943

Case of Medhat Darwish El Wahidi

Upon information to the effect that MEDHAT DARWISH EL WAHIDI, Palestinian of Gaza, was a supplier of drugs to local gangs in Egypt, arrangements were made with the Palestinian Police to arrest him

en-flagrant delit and a confidant was, therefore, instructed by the Palestine Police to contact him. On May 18, 1943, a Sgt. of the Criminal Investigation Department, Palestine Police, accompanied by the confidant, called at the C.N.I.B., Cairo and presented in a trunk *fourty-three turbas of hashish*, weighing 13.752 kilogrammes, saying that EL WAHIDI had this quantity handed over to the confidant at Gaza, by one of his relatives, on May 16, 1943, for the purpose of smuggling it to Cairo and that the confidant had been informed that the accused would proceed to Cairo and meet him (the confidant) at Ibrahim Pasha Square on the 18th to take over the drugs and dispose of same.

The confidant was instructed to meet the accused and make arrangements for the delivery of the drugs and at the same time the necessary warrant for the search and arrest of the accused was obtained from the Drugs Parquet.

The confidant reported that he had met EL WAHIDI near a certain Hotel and informed him of the arrival of the drugs at Cairo, with an English Sergeant, and that EL WAHIDI had asked the confidant to bring the trunk containing the drugs at 5 p.m. at Ibrahim Pasha Square where he would wait in a taxi-cab to take over the drugs and carry them to Bassatin for his Bedouin clients.

At the fixed hour the confidant, having taken over the trunk, was sent in a taxi-cab from Bab El Hadid Square to Ibrahim Pasha Square when he was followed by a C.N.I.B. Squad in charge of an Officer. On arrival at Ibrahim Pasha Square, the confidant dismissed the taxi-cab and met EL WAHIDI who was awaiting him in another taxi-cab. EL WAHIDI took over the trunk and both he and the confidant got inside the taxi-cab and as they drove towards Abdin Square, the C.N.I.B. Force stopped the car and arrested EL WAHIDI in charge of the trunk containing the drugs.

On September 19, 1943, this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, with the result that the accused was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

SEIZURE OF 596.074 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT GIZA AND CAIRO ON JULY 23, 1943

Case of Mohammed Mohammed El Shami and others

Towards the end of May 1943, an Officer of the Palestine Police at Qantara was informed by a confidant that there was a large quantity of hashish in Beirut awaiting transfer to Egypt and that it would be possible for him to put the Officer in touch with the gang at Beirut.

This information was passed on to the Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police and on its instructions the above-mentioned Police Officer made arrangements with the informer for a consignment of hashish to be made ready and details were given to the British Military Authorities who placed a truck at the disposal of the Officer together with two N.C.Os.

It was agreed that the British Military Authorities would make the necessary arrangements with the C.N.I.B. for the arrest of the members of the gang when receiving the drugs in Egypt.

On July 21, 1943, the Officer, the informer and the 2 N.C.Os. proceeded to Beirut in the truck. On arrival at Beirut the informer made arrangements for the delivery of the hashish which was loaded into the truck at a roadside café about 5 kilos. south of Damour. The truck with ten cases containing 40 tins of hashish then proceeded to Palestine where the informer was left behind, whilst the truck and the Officer continued to Cairo via Ismailia. On July 22, 1943, when the truck arrived at Ismailia arrangements were made for the truck to be exempted search by Customs Authorities and to be followed as far as Cairo by two Officers of the C.N.I.B. Branches at Port-Said and Qantara. On arrival at Cairo on July 23, 1943, the Officer of the Palestine Police arranged for the truck to be put in Qasr-El-Nil Barracks under guard until arrangements had been made for the handing over of the hashish. He then proceeded to a certain hotel where he found the car which he had been told by the informer would be waiting for him. After showing himself to the occupants of the car, he went into the hotel where he was subsequently contacted by a person stated to be a "valuer" and made arrangements for the hashish to be examined that morning near the Qasr-El Nil Barracks. These arrangements were notified to the C.N.I.B. On arrival at the Qasr-El-Nil Barracks with the valuer, the Officer observed half a dozen agents of the C.N.I.B. surrounding the truck containing the hashish, which had been parked outside the barracks. As he was afraid that one or more of the agents might be known to the valuer, the Officer told the valuer that the truck had not yet arrived and made arrangements to meet him an hour later near the Zoological Gardens at Giza. After the valuer had left the C.N.I.B. personnel enquired why the Officer and the valuer had not stopped and they were informed of the reason.

The valuer kept the appointment at the Zoological Gardens as arranged, inspected the cases containing the hashish and expressed his satisfaction. He then told the Officer that he would be at the hotel thirty minutes later to pay a deposit and to arrange delivery. He finally arrived at the hotel and arrangements were made for the delivery to be effected near the Zoological Gardens where the inspection

had taken place. The Officer informed the C.N.I.B. of these arrangements and at the same time made arrangements for the truck to be driven to the Zoological Gardens by the two N.C.Os. He was waiting at the appointed place when the truck arrived. Off-loading then commenced and when 7 cases had been transferred to a waiting car, a party of the C.N.I.B. personnel arrived and on alighting from their cars immediately opened fire with revolvers. The valuer and three other persons who were receiving the hashish, the two N.C.Os. and the Officer were arrested and taken to the C.N.I.B. Headquarters, the N.C.Os. and the Officer subsequently being released. The consignment consisting of 10 wooden boxes, each containing 4 tins full of hashish was seized.

When the valuer was arrested a sum of L.E. 517.650 was found on him and was seized. This sum of money was intended as a deposit for the hashish but not handed over owing to the premature arrival of the C.N.I.B. party.

The enquiry having revealed that the accused were staying at a certain hotel in Clot Bey Street, their rooms were searched with the result that a further quantity of 89 grammes of hashish found inside a cupboard was seized and the hotel's clerk who was found in possession of that cupboard's keys was arrested.

The total quantity seized was 596.074 grammes of hashish.

On November 21, 1943, the five accused were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, and sentenced as follows:—

(1) MOHAMMED MOHAMMED EL SHAMI	} 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 each.
(2) EL SAYED MUSTAFA HAWATER	
(3) MOHAMMED MAHMOUD GOMMA	
(4) AHMED MOUSSA ABU WARDA	... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
(5) HUSSEIN METAWIA ALI 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

**SEIZURE OF 9 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ
ON OCTOBER 10, 1943, EX S.S. "ARMILLA"**

Case of Lim Meng Chia

On October 7, 1943, Chinaman LIM MENG CHIA, member of the crew of S.S. "Armilla," was searched, on suspicion, by Custom's Official at the Suez Port and found in possession of 9 grammes of opium.

He was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez, on November 22, 1943, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 1.230 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND
1.210 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
ON NOVEMBER 15, 1943, EX A GREEK WARSHIP**

Case of a Greek Sailor

On November 18, 1943, upon information received by the Customs Police to the effect that certain sailors of a Greek Warship anchoring at Port Said Port, had on board the said Warship a quantity of drugs which they would smuggle, arrangements were made to watch the suspected sailors. In the evening of that day when a hired motor-car carrying some Greek sailors who were in mufti with the exception of one sailor who was in uniform, passed on its way out of the Customs zone, a private of the British Military Police who was on duty at the Customs gate, searched the sailors and the one in uniform was found in possession of 1.230 kilogrammes of opium and 1.210 kilogrammes of hashish which were tied on his chest and around his legs. This sailor stated that he had bought these drugs from a coffeeeman at Haifa at L.E. 75.

On January 13, 1944, this sailor was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are under enquiry.

CHAPTER VI

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

SEIZURE OF 742 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JANUARY 1943 (CASE OF DE CHRYSSOULA STAVROU PAVLIS AND A SOLDIER OF THE GREEK ARMY) — SEIZURE OF 1.243 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 1.100 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 3, 1943 (CASE OF IBRAHIM AHMED ABU SAMAK AND SOLIMAN MURSI SOLIMAN) — SEIZURE OF 1.405 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 16, 1943 (CASE OF TWO SOLDIERS OF THE F.F.) — SEIZURE OF 6 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ISMAILIA ON FEBRUARY 20, 1943 (CASE OF A SOLDIER OF THE GREEK ARMY) — SEIZURE OF 1.243 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 2, 1943 (CASE OF EMMANUEL VIDAS) — SEIZURE OF 1.555 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 26, 1943 (CASE OF CHRISTO MANGOS AND HIS WIFE) — SEIZURE OF 3.290 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 3, 1943 (CASE OF A SOLDIER OF THE BRITISH ARMY) — SEIZURE OF 5.010 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH, 1.197 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER AND 5.5 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 6, 1943 (CASE OF SAYED MAHRAN AND MOHAMMED ZAYYAN ABU TALEB) — SEIZURE OF 6.084 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 25, 1943 (CASE OF MENELAOS POLITIS) — SEIZURE OF 910 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.440 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ASSIUT ON AUGUST 31, 1943 (CASE OF ABDEL BAQI TAQI MAHMOUD AND HASSAN ASRAN MOHAMMED) — SEIZURE OF 12.280 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 25, 1943 (CASE OF MARICA STAFILOPOULOS AND OTHERS) — SEIZURE OF 1.545 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 30, 1943 (CASE OF A SOLDIER OF THE BRITISH ARMY).

SEIZURE OF 742 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JANUARY 1943

Case of De Chryssoula Stavrou Pavlis and a Soldier of the Greek Army

In January 1943 upon information from the British Military Police to the effect that DE CHRYSSOULA STAVROU PAVLIS, Greek subject, was in possession of goods belonging to H.B.M's Government Forces, an Officer of the Cairo City Police raided her house.

In her bed-room there was a soldier of the Greek Army who was in possession of 4 bags containing 742 grammes of hashish.

Both the woman and the soldier were tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Cairo, on March 8, 1943, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 1.243 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 1.100
KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON
FEBRUARY 3, 1943.**

**Case of Ibrahim Ahmed Abu Samak and Soliman
Mursi Soliman**

On February 3, 1943, the Commandant of the Coastguards, Port Said, reported to the C.N.I.B. Branch that two persons named IBRAHIM AHMED ABU SAMAK and SOLIMAN MURSI SOLIMAN had been arrested while proceeding in a motor-car to Damiette and that the former had been found in possession of 493 grammes of opium fastened to his leg.

On interrogation, IBRAHIM AHMED ABU SAMAK stated that he had obtained the seized stuff from SOLIMAN and that a further quantity of opium could be found in SOLIMAN's house. The necessary arrangements were, therefore, made for the perquisition of the said house and as a result of the perquisition a further quantity of drugs, which was found concealed at the kitchen and bed-rooms, was seized.

The total quantities of the drugs seized were 1.243 grammes of opium and 1.100 grammes of hashish.

On March 3, 1943, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, with the following result :—

(1) IBRAHIM AHMED ABU SAMAK ... 1 year's imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 200.

(2) SOLIMAN MURSI SOLIMAN ... 2 years' imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 400.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are under enquiry.

**SEIZURE OF 1.405 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT CAIRO ON FEBRUARY 16, 1943**

Case of Two Soldiers of the F.F.

Upon information to the effect that two soldiers of the F.F. had smuggled into Egypt a quantity of opium which they were offering for sale, a C.N.I.B. confidant was instructed to contact them. He was able to foster acquaintance with them and make them believe that he could bring a buyer for the drugs in their possession, whereupon they told him they had an oke of opium which they offered for sale at L.E. 80 only. The offer was accepted and the confidant agreed with them for the delivery of the drugs to the buyer to take place at his (the confidant's) house after an hour.

On receipt of this report a C.N.I.B. Officer, who was supplied with a sum of L.E. 80, was instructed to act as a buyer. He did as directed and just after his entering into the confidant's house on February 16, 1943, a C.N.I.B. force in charge of another Officer raided the house and arrested the two soldiers in possession of a quantity of opium weighing 1.405 kilograms.

One of these soldiers was tried by the Mixed Court, Cairo, on April 29, 1943 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 and the other was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, on May 1, 1943, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 6 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
ISMAILIA ON FEBRUARY 20, 1943**

Case of a Soldier of the Greek Army

On February 20, 1943, when two agents of the C.N.I.B., Ismailia Branch saw a soldier of the Greek Army give a person at a public road a piece of hashish, one of the agents watched the said soldier and

the other agent reported the matter to the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of Ismailia Police District owing to the absence of the Officer in charge of Ismailia C.N.I.B. Branch. Upon the receipt of the agent's report the Officer made the necessary arrangements for the search of the soldier in question in the presence of a representative from the Military Police. The soldier was then arrested while he was sitting at a café and conducted to Ismailia Police District where he was searched and found in possession of 6 grammes of hashish.

On interrogation the soldier confessed to the possession of the drug seized, stating that he has been addicted to the hashish drug since 25 years ago.

The accused was tried by Mansura Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 1.243 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH
AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 2, 1943**

Case of Emmanuel Vidas

Upon confidential information received by the Coastguards Administration to the effect that EMMANUEL VIDAS and another person who had lately arrived at Alexandria from Palestine, were in possession of hashish for sale, arrangements were made to arrest them en-flagrant délit. An agent was, therefore, made to pose as a buyer. He arranged to meet them at a café on March 2, 1943. After agreeing upon the price the agent left them whereupon the two persons in question were arrested as they were leaving the café. They were searched and on the person of EMMANUEL VIDAS 4 turbas of hashish weighing 1.243 kilogrammes were found.

Both accused being Greek subjects, were tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria, on May 17, 1943, and EMMANUEL VIDAS was sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The other accused was acquitted.

The source of origin of the drug seized is under enquiry.

**SEIZURE OF 1.555 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH
AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 26, 1943**

Case of Christo Mangos and his wife

The house of a certain CHRISTO MANGOS of Alexandria was raided on May 26, 1943, by the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of Moharram Bey Police District, as he was suspected to be in possession of stolen army property. No army property was found, but during the raid ANGELA MANGOS, wife of CHRISTO, was seen throwing a packet out of the window which was later retrieved. This packet was found to contain 1 kilo. and 555 grammes of hashish. CHRISTO MANGOS, who was away from the house at the time of the raid, was arrested later in the day and both he and his wife were referred to the Alexandria Mixed Tribunal. They were tried on July 14, 1943, with the following result :—

(1) CHRISTO MANGOS 1 year's imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 200.

(2) ANGELA MANGOS Acquitted.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 3.290 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 3, 1943**

Case of a Soldier of the British Army

As a result of information to the effect that a certain soldier of the British Army was endeavouring to dispose of a quantity of drugs, a confidant of the C.N.I.B., who was instructed to act as a pseudo-buyer, got in touch with him and arranged for the sale to take place on the following day, viz. June 3, 1943, when the soldier in question was arrested en-flagrant délit by the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch.

This soldier was tried by a Field Court Martial and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 5.010 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH,
1.197 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER AND
5.5 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA
ON JULY 6, 1943.**

Case of Sayed Mahran and Mohammed Zayyan Abu Taleb

Information having reached the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch that SAYED MAHRAN and MOHAMMED ZAYYAN ABU TALEB were in possession of drugs, a watch was kept on their movements. From their contacts it became evident that the two persons were the leaders of a gang of traffickers and arrangements were, therefore, made to arrest them en-flagrant délit. On July 6, 1943, these two persons were arrested while in possession of 5.010 kilogrammes of hashish, 1.197 kilogrammes of hashish powder and 5.5 grammes of opium, and on August 30, 1943, they were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, with the following result :—

(1) SAYED MAHRAN 2 years' imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 500.
(2) MOHAMMED ZAYYAN ABU TALEB ... 1 year's imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 20.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are under enquiry.

**SEIZURE OF 6.084 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 25, 1943**

Case of Menelaos Politis

On July 25, 1943, the house of a certain MENELAOS POLITIS, Greek Subject of Alexandria, was raided by the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of Attarin Police District, as POLITIS was suspected to be in possession of stolen army property. No army property was traced but instead a suit-case containing 6.084 kilogrammes of opium was found.

POLITIS admitted that the drug had been brought by him from Haifa.

On September 22, 1943, POLITIS was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 910 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
1.440 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ASSIUT ON
AUGUST 31, 1943.**

**Case of Abdel Baqi Taqi Mahmoud and
Hassan Asran Mohammed**

On August 18, 1943, information was received by the C.N.I.B. Upper Egypt Branch to the effect that a sailing vessel in charge of a certain ABDEL BAQI TAQI MAHMOUD, which was loaded with millstones and which was due to arrive shortly at Assiut from Cairo, was carrying a quantity of Narcotic drugs.

The Engineer of Assiut Dam was asked to stop the vessel in question on arrival and at the same time a warrant was obtained from the Parquet for its search.

On August 31, 1943, the Engineer of Assiut Dam having reported the arrival of the vessel, the Officer in charge of the C.N.I.B. Upper Egypt Branch, accompanied by the necessary force, searched the vessel and found 910 grammes of hashish and 1.440 kilogrammes of opium concealed in the after part of the vessel.

The sailors of the vessel, namely ABDEL BAQI TAQI MAHMOUD and HASSAN ASRAN MOHAMMED of Qena were arrested and sent to the Native Parquet for the necessary action.

On October 25, 1943, the two accused were tried by the Summary Native Court, Assiut, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 each.

The sources of origin of the drugs seized are unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 12.280 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 25, 1943**

Case of Marica Stafilopoulos and others

Upon information to the effect that a soldier of the Greek Army used to smuggle into Egypt large quantities of drugs which he kept in the hotel of MARICA STAFILOPOULOS, where he was living, and that the said MARICA, assisted by MOHAMMED QASSEM ABDEL AAL and MOHAMMED YASSIN AHMED of the Egyptian State Railways and MOHAMMED HASSAN EL GEZIRI of the Customs Department, distributed the drugs to the traffickers, a detective was instructed to contact the members of the gang through a confidant who was a friend of MOHAMMED QASSEM ABDEL AAL and who would introduce him as a buyer.

CHAPTER VII

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

FAR EAST — INDIA — SYRIA AND LEBANON : THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HASHISH CULTIVATION IN THE LEVANT STATES — TURKEY — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FAR EAST

The system under which certain registered addicts are able to obtain supplies of opium for smoking in British and British Protected Territories in the Far East is to be abolished. This is the substance of a written reply to a question in the British Parliament recently wherein the Colonial Secretary stated that it had been decided to adopt the policy of total prohibition of opium-smoking in these parts which are now in enemy occupation and that, on recovery of those territories the Government monopolies for the sale of prepared opium would not be re-established. The countries chiefly affected by this decision are British Malaya, the Malay States and Hong Kong. Commenting on the decision in a letter to "The Times" dated November 26, 1943, Sir Malcolm Delevingne who has been the British representative for the last thirteen years on the League of Nations Opium Council remarks that the step now taken by removing a cause of disagreement between the U.S.A. and Great Britain out of which a good deal of capital has been made in the past, will make a not unimportant contribution to the cause of Anglo-American co-operation, particularly in the Far East. Sir Malcolm pays tribute to the efforts of the Chinese Government during the past nine years to suppress the cultivation of the poppy wherever it has been in their power to do so. "The enactment of prohibition" he prudently remarks "is one thing: the enforcement of prohibition is another—It will be a long and difficult task for the Colonial Administrations".

Nor, is it to be expected, will that task have been in any way rendered lighter by the Japanese occupation of the territories concerned during these long war years.

Addiction is meant not just opium-smoking, which is inherent in the Far East, but addiction to the alkaloid extract of opium — the white drug — the killer-drug — heroin.

INDIA

The latest available Report of the Government of India to the League of Nations on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is for the year 1939, dated from New Delhi, December 12, 1940, and circulated from Geneva under date of May 7, 1942. Doubtless War difficulties are responsible for delays in publication and there is perhaps matter for satisfaction in the appearance of any report at all in the existing world conditions. India's reports to the League have always been of especial interest to Egypt by reason of the fact that in certain provinces of that country the Government permits a restricted and severely controlled sale of narcotic drugs to registered addicts. This system which is being subjected annually to further restriction and suppression will eventually be abolished entirely as the old addicts expire.

The authorized cultivation of the opium poppy in British India (this means exclusive of the Native Indian States) is now confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. The area under cultivation in 1939 was 1,947 hectares (about 4,800 feddans). There is reason to suppose that nowadays this area has been further reduced. During 1938-39 the total revenue of the Government of India from opium was 0.78 per cent of the total revenue of the country.

The Report contains an interesting if slightly confusing account of the preparations of the Indian hemp plant (*cannabis indica sativa*) which are in use amongst drug consumers in India. From the information given it appears that :—

- (1) "CHAROS," "GONJA" and "BHANG" are the names given to the three principal preparations of the Indian hemp plant in India.
- (2) "CHAROS" is manufactured in Yarkand and exported to India under licence. It is used exclusively for smoking.
- (3) "GONJA" is prepared from the *cultivated* plant under licence. It is used for chewing and eating and can also be drunk.
- (4) "BHANG" is produced from both cultivated and (wild) uncultivated plants, and probably more from uncultivated. This industry is also licenced. "Bhang" is eaten as well as drunk but the liquid infusion is the more favourite preparation.
- (5) All three preparations are closely controlled by the Government of India. As regards preference for any particular preparation, this seems to differ in the various provinces, but "BHANG" is by far the most universally popular.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

HASHISH CULTIVATION

A. —The Campaign for the Destruction of Hashish in the Levant States

(1) REPORT BY COLONEL SIR PATRICK COGHILL, HEAD OF BRITISH SECURITY MISSION.

Beyrouth, October 8, 1943.

I have the honour to make the following report on this year's hashish campaign in the Levant States:—

(1) In pursuance of last year's policy, once more a campaign was undertaken against this year's crop.

(2) Prior to the opening of the campaign, reports were received that owing to the acute shortage of rope for the Royal Navy, the U.K.C.C. and the Economic Section of the Spears Mission were busily engaged in buying up all the available hemp. It emerged that there is a considerable cultivation of *CANNABIS SATIVA* in the DAMASCUS area covering about 5,600 hectares or about 10,000 acres and some 500 rope walks exist there. There are also six principal rope makers in ALEPPO who get their raw material from DAMASCUS.

There is no suggestion that the *CANNABIS* cultivated in DAMASCUS is used for the manufacture of narcotics.

It did appear at least possible, if not entirely probable, that in destroying the crops of *CANNABIS* in the BEKAA, we might be destroying material of potential value to the War effort.

After considerable research and correspondence, it emerged that botanically there was little to distinguish *CANNABIS SATIVA* the rope producing hemp plant, from *CANNABIS INDICA* which produced the narcotic and that differential response to varying conditions of soil, climate and cultivation were the principal factors in producing different types.

It was considered, however, from what was known of the type of plant cultivated in the BEKAA and NORTH LEBANON, that useful rope producing qualities were unlikely to be found and, even if found, the difficulties of transport, etc., rendered the successful harvesting impossible. It was therefore decided to destroy all cultivations that were found.

(3) As last year, leaflets showing the plant in various stages of growth were distributed to the Sûreté Générale, Field Security Sections, Branches of the British Security Mission and formations in the areas concerned and start was made collating on maps all the information received.

This did not produce the same amount of information as last year for a number of reasons, but in the BEKAA, S. Lieutenant SAGNIER of the Sûreté Générale, who was in general charge of all the operations, secured the services of the employees of the Lebanese Ordnance Survey, who had previously been carrying out a survey of cereals. The information they produced was most valuable.

(4) In the N. LEBANON a British N.C.O. volunteered while on leave to report what plots he observed on his rambles. Unfortunately at the time of his visit, the hashish plants are almost indistinguishable at that period of growth from the vegetable known as "Ladies Fingers" or Bamia and so many of his identifications were found to be wrong when the area was visited later.

(5) In the BEKAA, another British N.C.O. (Sgt. SLAY) was placed early at the disposal of the B.S.M. Although handicapped by illness and lack of transport, this N.C.O. did most valuable work and his special report on the cultivation of hashish is attached.

(6) Work of destruction started in N. LEBANON on July 16, and in the BEKAA on July 22. In the N. LEBANON, S. Lieut. SAGNIER, with the officer i.c. Sûreté Générale, TRIPOLI started the work off and then left Commissioner ROUHANA ABI SAAD of the Sûreté Générale in charge supported by three British N.C.Os. In the BEKAA S. Lieut. SAGNIER with the Sûreté Inspectors CHIDIAC, DAHER, HADDAD and SACINE, took charge supported by Sgt. SLAY and three other British N.C.Os.

(7) In view of the difficulty of obtaining labour, S. Lieutenant SAGNIER evolved the policy of informing MUKHTARS and growers that if the cultivations were not destroyed by the growers themselves, they would be forcibly destroyed. With the memory of last year's campaign still vividly in their memories, this policy worked well.

(8) At the outset it was not considered likely that the cultivation was on anything approaching last year's scale, but in fact a greater total of about 332 hectares was destroyed (equals about 830 acres) as compared with about 300 hectares (about 750 acres) destroyed last year. It is considered that this destruction represents a very high percentage of the cultivations in the BEKAA and NORTH LEBANON

(9) In the ALOUITE STATE, under pressure from the Sûreté, the Syrian Gendarmerie destroyed some 43 hectares (about 107 acres).

In the IDLIB Area (between ALEPPO and LATTAKIA) a few thousand plants were destroyed, and about 6 hectares or 15 acres were destroyed between PALMYRA and HOMS.

(10) Total areas destroyed :—

	Sq. M.
BEKAA	2,062,065
N. LEBANON	767,723
ALOUITE STATE	426,500
E. SYRIA	60,000
 Total	 3,316,288

i.e. 331.6 hectares or about 830 acres.

(11) *Prices* : 1st Grade — "Zahra" L.S. 200/300 per oke.

2nd Grade — "KUBISH" L.S. 50/200 per oke.

3rd Grade — "TULTE" L.S. 5/10 per oke.

(1 oke = 1.2 kg. = 2.64 Ibs.) (L.S. 1 = 9 P.T. Egyptian).

Yields : 1 dunam (= 919 Sq. M. or 1,000 Sq. yds.) of good well cultivated mountain hashish produces a crop worth L.S. 1,000 to the grower or a total yield of about six okes, two of each quality.

An equal sowing in wet ground may be worth less than L.S. 500.

(12) *Conclusions* : The following facts emerge :—

(a) The importance of early and accurate reconnaissance of areas was confirmed.

(b) The necessity for supervision by European Officers and N.C.Os. possessed of determination and tact.

(c) The high price of a food market for vegetables following on last year's campaign resulted in hashish in the BEKAA at any rate, becoming a gamble as opposed to a staple crop.

The high prices for vegetables will probably not long survive the war. The long term policy would appear (i) to continue these annual campaigns and (ii) an enlightened policy of encouraging substitute crops such as developing the fruit, olive and silk industries.

(d) No confidence is felt that it will be found possible to continue this annual campaign.

(13) In conclusion, I have the honour to bring to your notice the outstanding services rendered by S/Lieut. SAGNIER of the Sûreté Générale aux Armées. It is to his energy, determination and tactful handling of the problem that the very impressive results are due. He merits appreciation.

I would also like to record the very happy relations and co-operation between the Sûreté Générale and the British Security Mission and also the valuable help in the shape of N.C.Os. and transport, afforded by NINTH ARMY during these operations.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) P. COGHILL,

Colonel,

Head of British Security Mission

(2) REPORT OF M. GAUTIER, DE LA SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE AUX ARMÉES.

TO

H.E. THE AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE, HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN THE LEVANT.

I have the honour to submit a report on the conduct of the operations carried out, in accordance with your orders to destroy hashish in SYRIA and the LEBANON, in the season of 1943, together with the results obtained.

In order of importance as to areas sown, the following districts contain cultivations of Indian Hemp: The BEKAA, NORTH LEBANON, the ALOUITE STATE, some villages round IDLIB.

The experience gained in the campaign of destruction in 1942 showed clearly that the chief difficulty consisted of ascertaining the exact location of the plots sown. I therefore paid particular attention to the collection of information on this point. This work before the actual destruction began took the form of collating information received on 1/50,000 scale maps covering the above mentioned districts.

In this work of collecting information I received greater support this year than last from the Lebanese Gendarmerie. The Security Services of the British Army, i.e. The BRITISH SECURITY MISSION, FIELD SECURITY SECTIONS and MILITARY POLICE also lent their assistance.

I also used a certain number of informers some of whom were paid ; others came forward of their own accord.

At the same time it appeared clear that information gathered from these sources could only give incomplete or indefinite results. Therefore I decided to use the services of the Ordnance Survey Department at least for the most important district, that is to say, the BEKAA.

The Department of Land Services (Services Fonciers at BEIROUTH) kindly placed at my disposal twelve of their employees who had previously worked on survey in the BEKAA. The work of locating and plotting took five weeks and was very well carried out. All the BEKAA to the North of the ZAHLE grid line was covered. Each plot sown with hashish was recorded, growth measured up and details noted. Thus the degree of maturity (the length of the shoots) and method of cultivation (i.e. whether hidden among various grain and vegetable crops) and the names of the owners of the land were catalogued. In this way an extremely accurate topographical report of these districts and the villages was compiled. As this information was received by me only shortly before undertaking the actual work of destruction, an officer of my department undertook visits of "persuasion" to the villages involved both in NORTH LEBANON and in the BEKAA. This officer met all the Mukhtars and notables and the smugglers and made it quite clear that the hashish would be destroyed. At the same time, he pointed out that there was still time to plant other crops in its place. Generally speaking he received promises that the plants would be pulled up and the fields recultivated. In almost every case the promise was kept. This work of persuasion went on until July 20.

With regard to the destruction proper, the details are set out below district by district :—

North Lebanon.

On July 16, the Head of the Sûreté Générale Section for NORTH LEBANON undertook direction of the campaign in his district. He had at his disposal one inspector attached from H.Q. and two men from the Special Squad of the Port who were later replaced by three men from TRIPOLI. As from July 8, the Colonel Commanding the British Security Mission put at my disposal two British N.C.Os.

and a truck supplied by Ninth Army. In NORTH LEBANON plantations of hashish were at least as big as last year. The 1942 campaign which had been more thorough than previous years had had the effect of inducing caution in the owners of land and causing them to plant their hashish in more inaccessible spots. Plots were frequently at great distances from the villages and anything from three to eight hours march was necessary to reach them.

Generally speaking the owners offered no opposition to the destruction of their plots. In most cases they agreed to pull up the plants themselves or helped the paid workers employed by my personnel.

Following is a list of the areas destroyed in the NORTH LEBANON, village by village :

Village	Area destroyed	Village	Area destroyed
	Sq. M.		Sq. M.
Yammoune, zone Liban		Tarteg :—	
Nord	292,300	Lieux dits Al-Icha	60,000
Ras Bneya	6,772	Gmas Drata	2,100
Antara	888	El Sayr	1,400
Douair	6,500	Gmas el Zaaroura	8,860
Ain el Jameh	3,400	Marje	1,225
Nabet Abou Chala	18,000	Gmas Abdul Messih	4,000
Ain el Batie	9,500	Jouret el Chalka	1,700
Wadi el Jord	27,400	Jouret el Darji	1,000
Koubaya	25,100	Jouret el Ain	2,975
Wata el Chtei	2,000	Jouret el Feifis	800
Ealoute (district Tannourine Chetine)	49,600	Gmas Abou Ali	3,000
Fahfo	15,600	Gousayek	2,180
Kherbel	1,000	Mehoun el Menchra	8,200
Nabet el Jedi	7,000	El Moureihat	770
Hourata	73,521	Jouar el Ramel	800
Harissa	3,000	Jouat el Ramel	1,800
Massateb	20,100	Gmas el Kalaat	4,200
Bouchrit	1,500	Gmas el Assel	8,910
Ain el Raba	32,535	Tawil	4,350
Chaimoune	6,240	Jouar el Moudawar	1,050
Ain el Ham	14,560	Jouar el Sahel	2,500
Ain Korma	10,405	Jourat el Icha	750
Fouar Foukani	45,250	Becharre	6,200
Ain el Natour	7,500		
			826,411
Akoura :—			
Lieux dits: Nalsoufi-Douer			
Nayal-Balouh-ri...	17,970		
Jani Zeefri Bahra			

In addition 114 hectares destroyed by my services :—

Village	Area destroyed	Village	Area destroyed
	Sq. M.		Sq. M.
Yammoune	5,000	Kaa er Rein	1,500
Ainata	2,000	Zahle	5,000
Halbata	2,300	Chtaura	* 1,800
Sbouba	400	Chaate	6,000
Harbata	7,100	Ham	8,000
Maaraboun	4,100	Ain el Aman	1,000
Chaibe	550	Younine	1,400
Beehouate	900	Baalbeck	2,000
Zeitoune (Hermel)	600	Ras Baalbeck	100
Laboue	1,800		
Nabha	47,600		
Bednayel			
Haouche el Rafka			
Haouche Misraya	1,050,550		
Seraine			
			1,149,700

* By Gendarmerie.

The total is thus 206 hectares, 3,265 Sq.M. which undoubtedly represents almost the whole of the crop.

As in NORTH LEBANON the area sown was considerably greater than last year's estimates and the plots were also often practically inaccessible high up in the shelves and gullies of the mountains.

Alouite State.

Under pressure from the Sûreté Générale the destruction in this district was carried out entirely by the Gendarmerie. The areas planted were of small extent. Following are the details :—

Village	Area Destroyed	Owners
	Sq. M.	
Haifa Area	165,000	JOBAT DERGHAM at the villages of Lifine, Kherbet-Sindiane.
Djeble Area	67,200	at the village of Hallat-Area.
	1,400	at the village of Halbake.
Tel Kellakh Area	19,200	at the villages of Ayoun el Wadi, Jouweikat.
TOTAL	252,800	

Northern Syria.

Destruction amounting to some thousands of plants in gardens in the IDLIB district in the villages of TEL KABBE, ABOU DHOUR, MOGARET MERZEH and IDLIB itself. No large cultivation was reported.

The grand total destroyed by my services this year amounts to 3,139,700 Sq.M. of standing hashish. Taking as a basis for calculation the estimates of the Narcotics Bureau, Cairo, on the basis of 5 kgs. of raw dry hashish per 100 Sq.M., this area represents a crop of 157 tons of raw hashish or 125 tons of hashish prepared for commerce.

Before closing this report I would most respectfully draw your attention to the remarkable work performed in this connection by S. Lt. SAGNIER of my department. This officer spared no pains in collecting the most complete information and to put in hand all the means of achieving the results which I have had the honour to set forth above. In particular I would like to emphasise his gifts of persuasion by the use of which he was enabled to induce the natives to pull up their own crops themselves. Thanks to this intelligent and well adapted procedure it was possible to carry out the campaign of the destruction of hashish to a very successful conclusion and that without provoking the slightest political difficulty.

The 1943 campaign is equally remarkable for the intelligent zeal and high professional behaviour displayed by my inspectors and personnel detailed for this purpose. It was in vain that certain cultivators offered them large sums amounting in one case to 5,000 Syrian pounds in the hope that they might induce them to relax the rigour of the work of destruction.

We are also in the debt of the NINTH ARMY for the valuable assistance given by the N.C.Os. placed at the disposal of my department. These N.C.Os. worked indefatigably all the time. Colonel COGHILL, Head of the BRITISH SECURITY MISSION personally secured the collaboration of NINTH ARMY in men and transport. NINTH ARMY supplied, during the operation, four trucks which efficiently guaranteed the rapid transport of my squads.

(Signed) : GAUTIER.

(3) REPORT OF SERG. M. W. SLAY

September 6, 1943.

SUBJECT.—*Destruction of the Hashish Crop—Bekaa, 1943.*

(1) In accordance with the instructions of the Assistant Inspector General (C.I.D.), I attended at Headquarters, The British Security Mission, BEIROUTH, on May 27, 1943, and reported to the Colonel Commanding, who described the nature of the duty allotted to me, supplied me with a set of maps (1/500,000) covering the Bekaa area, and introduced me to Lieutenant SAGNIER of the Sûreté Générale, BEIROUTH, who was in charge of the operation and who described the method to be adopted for dealing with this year's hashish crop in the BEKAA.

(2) The operation was to be divided into two stages, *Location* and *Destruction* :—

Location :

(3) On May 28, 1943, I reportd to the Officer i/c B.S.M., ZAHLE, and obtained accommodation in the Hotel d'Amerique. Lieut. VANSO placed at my disposal the information he had concerning growing hashish and a set of map tracings prepared by his staff were handed over to me to maintain. Upon these tracings was marked the position of areas sown with hashish as reported in the very vague information supplied, for the greater part by F.S.S., and for the first few days I was chiefly occupied in bringing these tracings up to date.

(4) So far as I had been able to ascertain, the scheme devised for locating the crop was to have been put into effect early in June, and pending further advice, I concentrated on that area south of a line running east and west through RAYAK.

I searched on foot most of the plain in the vicinity of ABLAH, ZAHLE and CHATAURA to the north-west bank of the main stream of the upper Litani River, and the adjacent hills to the snow line of Jebal Sannine. At this stage personal transport was not important; Lieut. VANSO arranged for the car attached to the B.S.M., to drop and collect me from points on the main road from which the area to be searched was most accessible. I was also permitted to use the car to make several excursions to the BAALBEK district, LABOUEH, EL AINE, JDEIDE and other villages, when I became familiar with the country and was able to make acquaintances who agreed, for a consideration, to supply me with information leading to the location of

growing hashish. Deciding to pay only on results, information with a very few exceptions, was difficult to obtain and usually vague, since an informant would do no more than indicate approximately an area in which hashish had been sown. A difficulty was the absence of ready transport by which an informant could be conveyed to indicate for himself a plot he had reported and thus it was necessary to obtain as clear details as possible, note them and trust that it would be possible to confirm the information at a later date. The system adopted for the location of the crop appeared to render superfluous its location by this means and I did not seriously pursue the quest for information. I commend, however, the younger and less scrupulous fellahin, whose often valuable assistance can usually be obtained on exhibition of a wad of small money.

(5) On or about June 10, 1943, Lieut. SAGNIER informed me that the Inspectors concerned had commenced work on June 9, 1943, and on June 18, 1943, he supplied me with a comprehensive schedule giving details of the areas to be searched from which it was possible to determine the whereabouts of any inspector on a specific date. Their work was to be completed by July 15, 1943; the BEKAA area bounded on the north and east by the Syrian frontier, on the west by the summit of JURD HERMEL and (including) the eastern slopes of the Lebanon and on the south by a line approximately east and west through RAYAK, had been divided between ten Inspectors who were to work from north to south.

(6) On June 23, 1943, I moved to BAALBEK from where, at that date contact with these observers could be more easily maintained, and by "hitch hiking," walking and an occasional mule, I endeavoured to keep check of their progress. Due to the only frequently used road being in the centre of the plain, some hours march was usually necessary before the hills could be reached and therefore much time was wasted apart from that taken in locating the observers. It soon became apparent that the reason for the presence of the Inspectors was well known and my task was simplified by the need for caution becoming unnecessary. On July 9, 1943, while in the vicinity of AMECHKE I was obliged to withdraw through illness and was subsequently admitted to No. 43, British General Hospital, where I remained until August 2, 1943.

Destruction :

On August 2, 1943, I reported to the Colonel Commanding the B.S.M., and learned that location had been completed and that Stage II was well advanced. Three trucks had been obtained and three N.C.Os. had been attached to the B.S.M. to co-operate

with the Sûreté Générale under the direction of Lieut. SAGNIER in the destruction of the hashish located. A working Party for this purpose had been unobtainable and, owing to the refusal of a request for a protecting force and the desire to preserve tranquility in the HERMEL area, some 30 hectares, the greater part being in the hills inhabited by the Dañndache family, would have to remain untouched.

(7) On returning to ZAHLE I found a motor-cycle at my disposal and set out to contact Lieut. SAGNIER and his party. Two 15 cwt. trucks (Morris and Ford) were in use, the third having been evacuated as the heavy going had rendered it unserviceable. These vehicles appeared to be too heavy for the work and progress over rough country was slow and arduous on account of the frequent necessity of digging out the trucks and clearing away obstacles. The party consisted of 3 British Corporals, 2 British drivers and 4 Inspectors of the Sûreté Générale.

(8) Upon receipts of the periodical report during Stage 1, I am given to understand that M. SAGNIER visited several defaulting villages and advised them to destroy their crop and, in the early days of this stage when it became apparent that secrecy was unnecessary, I no longer concealed my identity and made it clear that the cultivation of hashish was intolerable and that firm steps were about to be taken against the crop and those in any way concerned with its cultivation. Throughout, the attitude of the population has been anything but hostile, although at the start of the destruction, persuasion was necessary in YAMMOUNEH and AINATA, as the fellahin were reluctant to assist, but the determination of the party was noised abroad and thereafter guides and labour were supplied on demand, the guides being useful in identifying the ownership of unrecorded plots.

(9) Unlike past years, when the crop was depended upon for income, no reliance has been placed upon it this year and the legal crops of cereals, fruit and vegetables, which are marketable at a very high price, have received most attention. Hashish, therefore, has been in the nature of a gamble. Generally, resentment is felt that Lebanon should be subjected to an annual purge while Syria is more leniently dealt with and a point frequently brought up is the permitted cultivation of hashish in parts of the British Empire and the inhabitants find it hard to understand our active objection. The consensus of opinion is that since the "British" take so seriously to the task of prevention, then it is not worth incurring their displeasure by continuing cultivation. I am told that in previous years so much was grown that it was difficult to find a market for the drug and last year those responsible for the destruction found a large crop flourishing

unconcealed on the plain; this year, every effort had been made to conceal it and plantations have been widely dispersed in the most inaccessible places in the hills and on the plain. In addition to the crop located by the observers, a great deal of hashish, usually of excellent quality, was discovered by chance or through information received during the destruction and a search of village gardens, including those of BAALBEK and ZAHLE, yielded further small plantations. It is very improbable that the total crop has been located and destroyed but, from a consensus of available information, the area sown this year amounted to no more than 15 per cent of that sown last year, so that this year there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of the crop destroyed.

(10) The local value of the drug to the trafficker varies according to the quality of each grade:—

	L.S.	P.T. Egyptian
1st Grade (zahra) ...	200-300	per oke = 1,800-2,700.
2nd „ (Kubish) ...	50-100-200	„ = 450-900-1,800.
3rd „ (Tulte) ...	5-10	„ = 56-90.

or a consignment of 1 oke of each grade is reckoned to realise from L.S. 350 to L.S. 500.

A dunum of good, well nurtured mountain hashish is considered to be worth approximately L.S. 1,000 to the grower, but an equal sowing on "wet" ground may be worth less than L.S. 500, this variation in the growth and quality of the plants is illustrated in a note on the cultivation of hashish which is attached.

(11) The figures supplied by Lieut. SAGNIER show the areas of lands upon which hashish has been destroyed—in some cases the plants were well spaced over the land and in others the land was more densely sown. These figures do not include some 200-300 plants for which I accounted during Stage I when I destroyed any small or isolated plots that I found and, in addition, some 60 large plants and a densely sown area of some 500 sq. metres has been destroyed since the figures were complied.

(12) In conclusion I respectfully suggest that in future the very effective method adopted for this year's location be extended to cover the whole country but that the observers be subject to a more rigorous supervision than has been possible this year by a proportionately increased number of European Officers with an aptitude towards the type of work. It would appear that in future a working party will not be necessary but it is essential that those personnel chosen

to co-operate with the Sûreté Générale in destroying the crop should be "tough" and reliable, preferably with a knowledge of Arabic or French and supplied with light transport for rough country, for which, at the time of this report, there is none more suitable than the "Jeep."

(Signed) M. W. SLAY,
(I.B. Sergeant)

(4) REPORT OF CAPT. S. H. DEARDEN, R.A.C.

PALMYRA—HOMS.

September 26, 1943.

Hashish

On Monday, September 20, a party consisting of the O.C. B.S.M. HAMA, O.C. Sûreté Générale, Homs, Sergeant of the F.S.S. HAMA, a Sergeant of the B.S.M. HOMS, one Corporal C.M.P., a driver, a Syrian Policeman and an Interpreter, left HOMS for PALMYRA at 1500 hrs. PALMYRA was reached early next morning where supplies and water were taken on and a route mapped out for BIR YQDEM, 347, 404, which was reached the same evening about 1800 hrs.

Here were found some 200 tents of the AMOUR tribe camped round the wells which were in a long valley surrounded by hills. To the north west of this valley was the private house of SHEIKH RAKHANE MURSHID and, behind this, hidden by an Arab cemetery from the main track along the valley was found a large irrigated patch of ground covered with hashish and extending over an area estimated at about 9 acres.

Our arrival had been noted by the AMOUR and it was considered advisable to camp near the hashish during the night and keep an all night guard roster. This was done and Bedouin approaching the area were warned that anyone heard moving in the hashish during the night would be fired upon by tommy gun.

At dawn on Wednesday the chiefs of the AMOUR were called into consultation, as it was found that only six of RAKHANE MURSHID's men were at the wells. They denied that they knew anything of the hashish and this was probably true; but it was necessary to obtain the labour of at least fifty men from them. This was done by threats

and intimidation and at length about a 100 men and boys were collected by truck and set to work on the patch. By 1400 hrs. this was harvested and burning started. A dry wind helped to work considerably and the last piles were finished about 1800 hrs. No trouble experienced from the AMOUR during the work.

The story of SHEIKH RAKHANE's men was that they believed the patch to be cotton, as it was planted earlier in the year by a man from HOMS. This improbable story was not borne out by the discovery of an elaborate irrigation system for the crop, the water for which was raised and driven by a motor.

BIR YQDEM was left, about 1800 hrs. and AGERBAT was reached about noon of the following day. At AL AAMIA, 306366, some 20 kms. of AGERBAT hashish was found planted at intervals in a crop of sesame and cotton plants. This, though less in quantity than that cut at BIR YQDEM, was of the best quality, some of the plants reaching a height of seven feet. This crop was cut with the help of villagers and destroyed. It was estimated to be about two to three tons and belonged to the Emir SLEIMAN of SELIMEY.

No further hashish was found, but owing to the state of the tyres on the truck it was impossible to go further. It is hoped to finish further suspected areas shortly.

Photographic evidence of the BIR YQDEM crop, before, during and after burning was made by Sûreté Générale, HOMS, whose assistance throughout the tour was invaluable and most co-operative.

(Signed) S. H. DEARDEN,

Capt., R.A.C.

(5) REPORT OF CORP. PALFREY

Hashish in North Lebanon

Central Report.

We commenced operations on July 10, 1943. As previously arranged, we made for TANNOURINE EL FAOUQA, which became our headquarters for the surrounding area. Lieut. SAGNIER, who was then in charge, outlined our policy as being one to allow cultivators of hashish a period in which they were to destroy their own crops,

so that we could afterwards survey the district and satisfy ourselves that the destruction was complete. This was conveyed to the inhabitants by various means, one : through the priests at Mass Service on the next Sunday to their congregations.

YAMOUNI, though near BAALBECK, is a part of TANNOURINE and was the first target. The expedition proved highly satisfactory as can be seen by the figures presented fully compensating for the gruelling 6 hour walk over mountainous country to this locality. The proprietors employed workmen and three teams of oxen ploughs to assist us in making the destruction as speedy as possible.

After a week Lieut. SAGNIER was relieved and Commissair ROUHANA ABI SAAD of the Sûreté Générale, TRIPOLI, took charge. He co-operated with the English party, viz. L/Cpl. TURNER, L/Cpl. NORRIS and myself to great effect.

HARATA was the worst offending locality around TANNOURINE, having a large area cultivated with 100 per cent hashish. AIN RAHA was an extremely difficult place to reach, due to very steep mountains. YOUSSEF DAHER GHOOCH of MASATEB, a hashish grower, was a very difficult person to deal with and planted his crops in the most inaccessible places imaginable. In the WADI EL JOURD district, the hashish plants were only two to three inches in height, it being early in the season and as there was every probability that more would appear, we inspected this place a month later, when our suspicions were proved well-founded. Quite a few of the plantations destroyed in the TANNOURINE area, had not been discovered by the authorities for many years. On July 26, we moved our H.Q. to LAQLOUQ and on the way we made a tour of inspection of BALAA. This piece was very hostile to the authorities last year and had large areas cultivated with hashish. This year it was interesting to note that not one plant could be found although I would not venture to say that the inhabitants had ceased the practice. Perhaps next year ?

We were fortunate in having many informers and it was quite obvious that the various local gendarmes had not presented a true report on the hashish plantations in their areas. I imagine that they were being bribed by some proprietors in order that they would not be reported.

On August 10, we moved to HAIBA, AQUAR and KUBYIATE, and inspections of this area resulted in finding nothing to report. We next moved to DOUMAR, where once again there was nothing to report, so we moved to TARTIJE. On entering the village we saw a large plot of hashish, with plants between six and ten feet tall. We drove past with intentions of procuring lodgings, etc., in the

village, but I urged the Commissair to have this plot destroyed as soon as possible. We walked back and saw from the distance that the entire population has gathered around this plantation and were busy harvesting the Hashish with intentions of hiding it from us. We ran as fast as possible and prevented them from carrying out their plan. By dealing with the situation diplomatically we destroyed by burning. It could have become an ugly situation for us had our attitude been offensive. This was the only plantation actually in the village. The surrounding country of TARTIJE is extremely difficult and all the Hashish was planted in the most inaccessible places but we decided that, if the growers could get there to plant it, we could likewise reach there to destroy it. This almost a hundred thousand square metres destroyed represented very difficult climbing or rather mountaineering in the true sense of the word. There are no houses in these mountains and our job was made more uncomfortable through lack of water. Most of the Hashish found was near maturity which necessitated building huge fires to completely destroy the plants. This was done by utilising dead branches and bushes, of which fortunately, there was invariably plenty to hand. From information received we were the first authorities to destroy the crops of Hashish around TARTIJE for five years. On one occasion we were followed by a man with a rifle, but as soon as he was discovered we gave chase, though somehow he evaded us and we were unable to ascertain his intentions towards us:

After the completion of this district, we moved to BECHARRE, but we found only two plots there and nothing at all in the surrounding villages. This completed our campaign.

To sum up, in comparison to last year, not only have we exceeded that total, but we have had to contend with the fact that the growers have purposely planted their crops in the most inaccessible places possible.

The people of the Sûreté Générale of TRIPOLI, Brigadier GEORGE ABOU KHAIR and agents CHAFEIK ROUAIEL and ADIB SAWAYA, have co-operated with us to a high degree and special praise goes to the Commissair ROUHANA ABI SAAD.

Note.—This total of 785,732 square metres would have yielded approx. 26 tons of first class or 32½ tons of second class Hashish.

August 30, 1943.

(Signed) PALFREY,

Corp.

B.—Note on hashish cultivation

BY

SERGT. SLAY

Indian Hemp—*Cannabis Sativa* (Arab. *Kinneb*)—was introduced into Syria by the Arabs in the 7th Century A.D. and the first recorded destruction of the crop was attempted in July 1382 by the Sultan Bandokhairi when, according to reliable information, action was taken against the “Assassins” a tribe who established themselves in the Alawite, an aggressive people who were believed to use hashish as a stimulant before embarking on their violent crimes. The word “Assassin” is said to be derived from “Hashish” the Arabic word for any herb.

There are at least three varieties of *Cannabis Sativa* of which *Cannabis Sativa* var. *INDICA* (ARAB. hashish) is that variety, the pistillate plants of which produce a resinous secretion in the inflorescence from which hashish is produced. Var. *INDICA* will grow in any country of altitude and climate analogous to its country of origin—Central India.

Cannabis Sativa var. *VULGARIS* produces no resinous secretion and is widely and legally grown for the manufacture of twine in the Middle East, although it differs from that type of Hems cultivated in Europe for the same purpose.

The seed “Kumbus” is sown in the hills in mid-March, while on the plain (that is, the Beka'a or terrain of a lower altitude) there is plenty of time for the plants to mature if the seed climate must be dry and the land chosen should be exposed to the hot south-east winds.

“Hashish” of the best quality is grown in the hills, where the soil must have been thoroughly worked, strong of reddish colour, and of a nature that it retains its supply moisture without artificial irrigation. It is better if the soil can supply sufficient natural moisture to keep the plants thriving until early Autumn (August-September), when low mist and dew will ensure the maximum yield of “Zahra.” The male — *dakar* — which takes 5-6 weeks less than the female — *untha* — to mature is uprooted after it has reached the pollen producing stage for the fertilisation of the female as the drug producing female requires maximum nourishment from the soil.

“Hashish” of either sex varies in appearance; strong mountain hashish grows to an average height of two feet and consists of a single straight stem, the upper third of which is thickly covered with foliage (or inflorescence) and, when nearing maturity, small buds containing

sticky, pleasantly scented resin. If the hashish is artificially and continuously irrigated it frequently attains a monumental and bush-like growth but the quality and quantity of the drug extracted is very much below that of an equal weight of mountain hashish plants as the drug is absorbed in the growth. In the case of a plant developing branches, the inflorescence and kumbus appear on the extremities of the branches and at the top of the central stem. It is seldom that mountain hashish sports branches but when it does it is considered the acme of the cultivation of this type of plant. Any single stem hashish will grow in a bush-like form if the stem is cut while the plant is young, but the strength of the drug will be reduced. The stature and development of hashish therefore depends on the nature of the soil and its location.

An inconsiderable amount of drug of low grade may be extracted from a semi-ripe plant. If, when the inflorescence is crushed in the hand it exudes a sticky resin, it may be assumed that 3rd and 4th grade drug can be extracted from the plant, while a small quantity of 2nd grade and an infinitesimal amount of the 1st grade drug can be obtained from a plant when the kumbus has commenced to harden.

Yellow leaves appearing at the base of a plant indicate that it has reached the extent of its upward growth. As it ripens the leaves decay and drop off leaving a mass of growth around the upper stem coated with a yellow resinous material, which also clings to the stem and to the remaining leaves and becomes 1st grade drug.

When the plant has fully ripened it is carefully cut and placed in the sun for at least seven days and nights until the stem is sufficiently dry and brittle to snap without "bending." The plant is rotated every two days to ensure that it is completely exposed to the sun. From its earliest stage, hashish is easily distinguishable by the scent exuded from the leaves when crushed, which is reminiscent of hops.

About 1 kilo. of good kumbus is sown to a dunam of land. A test is carried out before sowing to determine the percentage of good seed in the quantity to be sown. A known fraction of the seed is reggregated and crushed on a smooth hard surface when the good seed leaves an oily mark while the bad seed does not. The percentage of bad seed is then estimated and twice the amount added to the quantity which it is intended to sow.

A dunam of land sown to an average density is estimated to produce $1\frac{1}{2}$ kuntars of the best type (single stem) hashish plants. A kantar of the best mountain growth should produce 5 okes of the drug, of which 20 per cent will be "Zahra," 20 per cent "Kubish" and 20 per cent "Tulte," the remainder consisting of 4th and 5th grade which is usually too weak in drug content to be marketable.

C.—Price Calculation

CULTIVATION HASHISH PRICE IN SYRIA

20 per cent or $\frac{1}{5}$ of total destroyed is Zahra at L.S. 200-300 per oke = av. L.S. 250.

20 per cent or $\frac{1}{5}$ of total is Kubish at L.S. 50-200 per oke = av. L.S. 125.

20 per cent or $\frac{1}{5}$ of total is Tulte at L.S. 5-10 per oke = av. L.S. 7.

40 per cent or $\frac{2}{5}$ of total is low grade of little or no commercial value.

Total area destroyed equivalent to 125 tons of drug = 125,000 kilos. or 100,000 okes.

$\frac{1}{5}$ total = 20,000 okes.

L.S.	L.S.
$20,000 \times 250$	= 5,000,000
$20,000 \times 125$	= 2,500,000
$20,000 \times 7$	= 140,000
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
7,640,000	

L.S. 9 being equivalent approx. to L.E. 1 = approx. L.E. 850,000.

WHOLESALE PRICE IN EGYPT

If we assume that only the Zahra, Kubish and Tulte are for export to Egypt, the prices on arrival in Egypt vary according to quality from L.E. 100 per oke to L.E. 50 per oke or an average of L.E. 75 per oke. $\frac{3}{5}$ of total = 60,000 okes.

60,000 okes \times L.E. 75 = L.E. 4,500,000.

RETAIL PRICE IN EGYPT

The hashish traffic starts with the cultivator in Syria who, as shown, gets an average price of about L.E. 12 per oke.

The smuggler, to whom he sells it at this price, gets the stuff into Egypt and sells to the middleman at an average price today of L.E. 75 per oke.

He passes it on the next man, who either runs a hashish den or arranges for smokers to meet in his house, after adding another, L.E. 25 per oke to the price, i.e. L.E. 100 per oke.

This retailer then breaks up the oke into 1 grammé pieces of which there are 1,248 in the oke.

Each 1 grammé piece is further broken up into five small pieces each of which furnishes enough for one good Goza or pipe full, i.e. enough for one man for an evening.

If the party consists, let us say, of five persons, each guest, supplies one Goza which is passed round in turn to the company till finished and another filled.

The retailer, as we have seen, has bought his oke of hashish for L.E. 100.

From this oke he has made $5 \times 1,248$ or 6,240 smokes for each of which he charges 5 P.T.

The oke has therefore brought in L.E. 312.

Before smoking the hashish is mixed with honey and a tobacco called "Hassan Keif" which costs the retailer about L.E. 2 per oke which is sufficient for mixing with one oke of hashish.

We can say therefore, in round figures, that the retailer sells for L.E. 300 the oke of hashish that he bought for L.E. 100 and for which the original Syrian cultivator obtained L.E. 12.

The hashish den of the old days, in which twenty or thirty men of the labourer class would meet, no longer exists in Cairo. In general, the labourer class today cannot afford hashish and the majority of smokers are from the middle and lower middle classes and the smoking is done in private houses.

N.B.—Since the drafting of this report the prices of drugs have continued to rise. Whereas formerly in Syria and the Lebanon hashish fetched some two to three pounds Egyptian for one oke of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., today it is worth 10 pounds Egyptian the oke. Similarly this oke, arrived in Egypt, which pre-War was worth fifty or sixty pounds and a few months ago was worth a hundred to a hundred and ten pounds per oke, is to-day fetching in Cairo L.E. 200 per oke for first quality and L.E. 150 for second grade, while opium is fetching about L.E. 140. It is clear from this that, as briefly stated elsewhere in this report, hashish is now out of the reach of the poorer labouring classes and is being used almost entirely by a certain category of the middle classes who find in it a substitute for these alcoholic liquors which they previously indulged in and which, owing to the War, are no longer obtainable.

April 15, 1944.

The Director

TURKEY

The latest Report of the Government of Turkey to the Opium Commission of the League of Nations covers the year 1942.

Illicit traffic showed a marked tendency to decrease, only 218 cases having been reported by the preventive services of the country during this year compared with over 400 in preceding years.

The total area under opium poppy cultivation during 1942 was not known at the time of publication of the report but the quantity of raw opium harvested in this year is put at 100,000 kilogrammes. It is interesting to note that Turkey exported 32,510 kgs. of opium to Germany in 1942 and 176,000 kgs. to the U.S.A. Spain, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland were the only other countries importing opium from Turkey.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The U.S.A. Narcotics Commissioner's Report for 1942 published in Washington in March 1943 confirms the steady improvement in the white drug situation in North America. "Vigilance" says Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger "must be closely exercised to maintain this improvement, particularly in view of the universal recognition that the importance of national and international drug control increases in War time. The latest danger from international illicit traffic and drug addiction can be expected to increase with the spread of the War in Europe and the Far East. The United States Government and the international control bodies alike will have to take all possible measures to prevent a recurrence of narcotic conditions which resulted in a real epidemic of addiction during and after the World War of 1914-1918."

Egypt is not the only country that has trouble with hashish. The U.S.A. have their own problem. "Marihuana" is the name by which it is called in that country. The abuse of marihuana there consists principally in the smoking of the resinous flowering tops and crushed portions of the plant rolled into cigarettes. The price of these cigarettes ranges from P.T. 2 to P.T. 20 each. The price of bulk marihuana averaged from L.E. 10 to L.E. 17½ per pound, during 1942.

The practice of smoking these cigarettes has simultaneously developed an interesting vocabulary amongst the under-world. The cigarettes are known as "reefers," and "reefer parlors" are rendezvous where addicts may meet and obtain the cigarettes. The

contents of the cigarettes are referred to as " tea " and addicts themselves are known as " tea-hounds," or " weed-hounds " and the process of smoking as " teeing-up."

In view of much loose talk which prevails about the so called harmlessness of hashish, the U.S.A. Commissioner for Narcotics recommends as of interest the exhaustive research which has been conducted on hemp-drug addiction in India by two Indian Medical Officers and published in the " Indian Medical Research Memoirs " July 1939. The conclusions arrived at by the authors were that the smoking of hashish brings about a state of intense intoxication as the result of action on the higher brain centres and, if the abuse is continued for a considerable time, may lead to insanity. The investigations of these two Officers covered a long period and the findings were representative as covering the entire population of India. Federal Narcotic Officers in America also have observed that numerous acts of violence and brutality have been committed by persons arrested when under the effects of hashish smoking such as brutal assaults, stabbings and gun-play as well as general insensibility to the consequences of their deeds. In fact all records go to prove that the use of hashish whether in this cigarette form or in any other is very far from being harmless.

In a note on the relationship between drug addiction and crime, the Report publishes a very instructive letter addressed to the Narcotics Commissioner by the Detective Sergeant in charge of the anti-narcotics department of the Philadelphia Police. This official writes that in checking over the records of 200 male and female prisoners recently arrested only 22 of them were found to have commenced their crime-career with being arrested for drugs. The other 178 records showed from two to twenty arrests before any drug offence appeared. " This " says Detective Sergeant William C. Leinhauser " in my opinion with seventeen years experience at this time, proves conclusively that persons who acquire the drug habit do so *after* they have shown other criminal tendencies."

The Report also reprints much of a press-release issued by the U.S. Treasury Department under date of January 26, 1942 wherein a further crushing indictment is made of Japan's criminal employment of the opium poppy and its alkaloid derivatives in order to help pay for its war on China.

CHAPTER VIII

Cylinders in Camels' Stomachs

In the Bureau's report for 1939 full details were given of a new method of smuggling drugs into Egypt by concealing them in metal cylinders which were forced down camels' stomachs and later recovered by slaughtering the camels once they had safely passed the Quarantine and Customs Control at Qantara on the Suez Canal. It was stated in that report that, with 30,000 camels a year passing into Egypt from Palestine at Qantara, the Bureau would only be able to detect a very small proportion of thus laden camels if it had to trust only to information: it was therefore foreseen that science would have to be brought in to help in detection. This was finally done after lengthy experiment and a number of camels containing tins of dope in their bellies were automatically detected. At the same time the Veterinary Department were asked to conduct experiments on live camels to ascertain the methods of loading, what symptoms, if any, a loaded camel would show and what length of time a load of cylinders could remain in a camel's stomach without injuring it. A camel was therefore bought at Qantara and Dr. Ahmed Shukry, the Director of Veterinary Hospitals, took charge of the experiment. He loaded the camel with thirty metal cylinders, each measuring 15 cs. \times 4 cs. and weighing 250 grammes, by the mouth at intervals of one minute. In cases where the camel had difficulty or was unwilling to swallow a cylinder, water was poured into his mouth to make him swallow: otherwise the natural salivation was sufficient without any other lubricant. Next day temperature, food, pulse, rumination and general condition were all normal. Four days later the camel was sent by train to Cairo Station and walked out to the Abbassia Veterinary Hospital. Dr. Shukri and a number of Veterinary Officers then conducted a series of experiments, he writes:—

“The cylinders after 24 hours always settle near the xiphoid cartilage behind the pad of the camel. When the seat (position) of the cylinders is palpated upwards by the five fingers of the hand collected together into a point, there results a sort of crackling or tinkling resulting from the tins hitting one against the other. This crackling can be heard definitely and increases with the number of cylinders in the stomach.

“The experiment was more successful when six hours had elapsed since the camel's last meal or drink.

"The camel was kept under strict observation for 30 days before slaughtering and no change whatever was found in its state. In my opinion a camel can live for a long time loaded with cylinders and show no symptoms."

The Director was glad to have this expert opinion, based on actual experiment thus proving that no actual visible symptoms can be expected from that wonderful animal the camel that carries 30 tin cylinders weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. in his stomach for at least 30 days, without "batting" an eyelid.

He wonders, however, whether the routine application at Qantara of the method described of "pinching the camel's stomach," carried out on 30,000 wild camels per annum, would not counter-balance its value in the high casualty list that would ensue among the Veterinary Officers who applied the test.

CHAPTER IX

Police Dogs

Some years ago, the Chinese delegate to the Opium Commission at Geneva described to the members of the Commission assembled at their annual meeting how it had been found possible in China to make use of dogs for detecting the illicit possession or transport of opium. Although some scepticism was then apparent in the members' reception of this announcement, it was evident that there was no natural reason why dogs of a special type should not be trained to the scent of drugs just as they are trained to detect any other scent such as that of anised, game of all sorts, and, in criminal practice, to detect the scent of any particular individual and pick him out of hundreds of others by means of that scent. In pursuance of this belief, a number of police dogs have recently been obtained for duty on the boundaries of Egypt and it is hoped in a few weeks to start a service of dogs trained to the scent of hashish and opium. They will be stationed at Qantara and elsewhere in the Suez Canal, to begin with, and will be used to detect drugs of these two kinds which may be carried into Egypt either in passengers' baggage or on their persons. The necessary kennels are being built and the expert dog "handlers" are busy training their charges. Very successful results have been obtained in the course of training and the dogs have had no difficulty in smelling out from a pile of baggage any hand-bag, bundle or trunk containing these drugs, even in small quantities.

CHAPTER X

Propaganda

The President of a Social Welfare and Temperance Organisation based on Assiout, reports the holding during the year in Upper and Lower Egypt of 962 meetings attended by 292,000 people: a large number of these lectures were held in the open air and in village streets and dealt largely with informing the audiences of the harmfulness of drug addiction. The report states "Since wages have increased, the labourer buys more of what he likes the most, which unfortunately too often means an increase in drug taking. Boiled tea has still a strange hold over the people as shown by their being willing to pay P.T. 20 per ounce or even P.T. 450 per pound for it. In one village some men so realised their bondage to this boiled tea that they asked a friend to write down their names as swearing to pay a pound fine if they drank it again. In another village a lady promised any family that would stop using it that she would give them the free use for a year of a buffalo or a feddan of land. With this inducement many broke the habit.

CHAPTER XI

Narcotics seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police Authorities on Board Steamers, etc., from December 1, 1942, to November 30, 1943.

GENERAL TOTALS OF 1943 COMPARED WITH TOTALS OF
1939, 1940, 1941 AND 1942 :

Kind	Year	In water or at coast			On board vessels			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Hashish	1943	—	—	—	54	170	—	54	170	—
	1942	286	800	—	164	610	—	451	410	—
	1941	81	700	—	39	660	30	121	360	30
	1940	81	700	—	6	988	—	88	688	—
	1939	318	950	—	32	14	3	350	964	3
Opium	1943	—	—	—	69	485	—	69	485	—
	1942	18	435	—	14	120	—	32	555	—
	1941	—	—	—	23	424	—	23	424	—
	1940	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	145	—
	1939	173	300	—	6	870	—	180	170	—
Heroin	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	1	102	—	1	102	—
	1939	1	655	—	1	897	5	3	552	5
Cocaine	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	780	—
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1943	—	—	—	123	655	—	123	655	—
	1942	305	235	—	178	730	—	483	965	—
	1941	81	700	—	63	84	30	144	784	30
	1940	81	845	—	8	870	—	90	715	—
	1939	493	905	—	40	781	8	534	686	8

CHAPTER XII

Quantities of Narcotics seized during the year 1943

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING
RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM
1933 TO 1943 AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN [REDACTED] DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 4, 1942 UP TO DECEMBER 2, 1943.

EN
SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 4, 1942 UP TO DECEMBER 2, 1943 (contd.)

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments	Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin			Opium			Hashish			Manzoul			Other Narcotics			Total				
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.		
Minya Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		In Interior	38	49	—	—	—	—	541	28	3	67	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	10	609	63		
Asyût Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		In Interior	157	200	—	—	—	—	582	92	6	164	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	86	19	753	69	
Girga Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		In Interior	65	85	—	—	—	—	588	68	4	391	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	979	76	—	—	
Qena Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		In Interior	12	15	—	—	—	—	652	50	—	99	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	752	5	—	—	
Aswân Province ...	{ On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		In Interior	6	8	—	—	—	—	487	20	2	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	746	20	—	—	
Frontiers Admin. ...	{ On entry into Country	61	62	—	—	—	—	79	435	60	361	416	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	852	10	—	—	
		In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	{ On entry into Country	111	178	—	—	—	—	—	563	73	1,025	662	62	—	—	—	—	1	490	—	1,411	716	35	—	
		In Interior	1,467	2,163	—	—	1	1	920	534	8	1,023	439	67	1	152	60	—	175	22	1,328	222	8	—	
GRAND TOTAL			1,578	2,241	—	—	1	1	920	97	81	2,049	102	29	1	152	60	1	665	22	2,739	938	43	—	
TOTAL of 1942			1,877	2,798	—	4	—	—	532	789	87	2,715	948	21	—	164	17	—	296	43	3,987	735	—	—	
" " 1941			2,244	3,132	—	19	50	1	86	84	84	1,334	800	60	1	169	60	1	253	13	2,401	413	69	—	
" " 1940			2,476	3,527	—	890	35	7	429	67	8	897	685	49	1	176	67	2	812	93	2,560	61	99	—	
" " 1939			3,051	4,443	—	494	55	24	953	662	41	723	812	91	15	657	45	20	530	4	1,896	111	25	—	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1933 TO 1943,
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Negative results	1,367	1,431	1,657	1,943	2,080	472	438	523	762	794	983
Hashish	2,159	2,048	1,450	1,296	1,038	574	609	569	863	1,173	1,214
Opium...	1,440	1,569	2,321	2,388	2,156	955	1,020	806	938	992	1,052
Heroin	1	18	113	594	1,375	874	761	802	684	261	377
Morphine	2	5	—	3	21	14	7	25	116	49	39
Cocaine	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	1	7	5
Other drugs	—	—	86	54	134	236	214	172	169	28	5
Total number of samples	4,970	5,071	5,627	6,287	6,804	3,125	3,049	2,898	3,533	3,304	3,675

N.B.—The number of samples analysed does not represent the number of cases for trial by tribunals. In a large number of cases several packets of drugs were seized in one and the same case and a sample had to be analysed from each separate packet.

CHAPTER XIII

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS — NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO
WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1943, UNDER THE LAW ON
NARCOTICS.

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers		Nationalities of Traffickers												Total	
		Greek	British	Italian	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Chinese	Yugoslavian	Portuguese	Bulgarian	Swiss	Palestinian	Iranian	
Big dealers	1943	21	3	68	3	10	1	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	106
	1942	4	4	53	6	5	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	78
	1941	1	4	46	3	5	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	68
	1940	5	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
	1939	2	8	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Big intermediaries	1943	5	1	71	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
	1942	—	1	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
	1941	2	—	138	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
	1940	—	2	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
	1939	—	—	98	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Small dealers	1943	—	—	1,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,238
	1942	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207
	1941	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,397
	1940	—	—	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,626
	1939	—	—	1,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,525
Small intermediaries	1943	—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
	1942	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
	1941	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311
	1940	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
	1939	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269
TOTAL	1943	26	4	1,639	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1,688
	1942	4	5	1,711	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,737
	1941	3	4	1,892	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1,920
	1940	5	—	1,917	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,929
	1939	2	10	5	7	1,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,997

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1943
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	TOTAL	
Cairo	33	138	171	7	17	24	195
Appeal	14	6	20	—	1	1	21
Alexandria	8	31	39	3	10	13	52
Tanta	—	27	27	4	12	16	43
Zagazig	8	101	109	—	11	11	120
Damanhûr	1	16	17	—	—	—	17
Shebîn El-Kôm	1	19	20	—	7	7	27
Benha	1	20	21	—	4	4	25
Mansûra	6	40	46	—	3	3	49
Port Said	8	33	41	1	7	8	49
Gîza Camp	—	36	36	—	12	12	48
Beni Suef	—	11	11	—	2	2	13
Fayûm	1	3	4	2	1	3	7
Minia	1	12	13	—	1	1	14
Asyût	3	37	40	2	5	7	47
Sûhag	2	15	17	—	—	—	17
Qena	—	12	12	—	1	1	13
Tura Farm	925	925	—	—	10	10	935
Abu Zaabal Camp	135	135	—	—	3	3	138
Gîza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Reformatory Camp (Delta) ...	—	6	6	—	4	4	10
Juvenile Reformatory Camp (Marg) ...	—	7	7	—	1	1	8
Juvenile Reformatory (Gîza)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg)	—	12	12	—	2	2	14
Girls' Reformatory	—	7	7	—	—	—	7
 TOTAL ON 1-10-1943	87	1,649	1,736	19	114	133	1,869
„ „ 1-7-1943	57	1,728	1,785	25	167	192	1,977
„ „ 1-4-1943	121	1,758	1,879	16	133	149	2,028
„ „ 1-1-1943	119	1,712	1,831	5	340	345	2,176
„ „ 1-10-1942	112	1,934	2,046	19	189	208	2,254
„ „ 1-7-1942	138	2,135	2,273	15	215	230	2,503
„ „ 1-4-1942	128	2,199	2,327	19	194	213	2,540
„ „ 1-1-1942	130	2,268	2,398	25	175	200	2,598
„ „ 1-10-1941	100	2,434	2,534	20	172	192	2,726
„ „ 1-7-1941	107	2,488	2,595	28	189	217	2,812
„ „ 1-4-1941	114	2,617	2,731	21	214	235	2,966
„ „ 1-1-1941	115	2,793	2,908	45	208	253	3,161

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1943
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS (contd.)

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GRAND TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
TOTAL ON 1-10-1940	143	2,804	2,947	56	205	261	3,208
", " 1- 7-1940	156	2,954	3,110	73	243	316	3,426
", " 1- 4-1940	166	2,931	3,097	83	282	365	3,462
", " 1- 1-1940	192	2,854	3,046	81	304	385	3,431
", " 1-10-1939	179	2,929	3,108	105	294	399	3,507
", " 1- 7-1939	208	2,839	3,047	90	286	376	3,423
", " 1- 4-1939	180	2,541	2,721	92	245	337	3,058
", " 1- 1-1939	227	2,177	2,404	108	256	364	2,768

CHAPTER XIV

Judgments by Native and Mixed Tribunals in Egypt and Expulsion

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE COURTS—JUDGMENTS BY NARCOTICS COURTS,
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS
ADMINISTRATION — FINES IMPOSED UNDER THE LAW ON
NARCOTICS — JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS — EXPULSION.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1943, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
15 days' imprisonment *	—	1	15	—	—
1 month's imprisonment	42	14	35	—	—
2 months' imprisonment	16	2	85	—	—
3 months' imprisonment	12	8	46	—	—
4 months' imprisonment	9	—	—	—	—
5 months' imprisonment	1	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment	7	15	13	18	10
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	300	378	421	479	372
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	3	3	—	—	2
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	2	2	19	34	21
10 months' imprisonment	1	—	—	—	—
1 year's imprisonment	14	11	1	9	24
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	768	812	884	1,087	920
18 months' imprisonment	3	7	3	—	8
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	91	67	103	268	216
2 years' imprisonment	7	9	4	9	20
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	263	293	384	569	500
2½ years' imprisonment	1	—	—	—	4
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	4	10	32	87	64
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,544	1,632	2,040	2,560	2,161

* These sentences were passed in cases of poppy cultivation under Law No. 64 of 1940, by which poppy cultivation was changed from contravention to délit.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTICS CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1943, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,544	1,632	2,040	2,560	2,161
3 years' imprisonment	3	—	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	94	76	158	201	239
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	26	33	18	92	81
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	11	18	12	53	41
6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,200	—	—	—	—	—
7 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 600 to L.E. 1,500	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ...	1,678	1,759	2,228	2,906	2,522
Filed finally for no crime	116	153	459	662	475
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	19	38	33	97	102
Acquitted	591	566	517	501	570
TOTAL	726	757	1,009	1,260	1,147
GRAND TOTAL	2,404	2,516	3,237	4,166	3,669

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo				Alexandria			
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1943	1942	1941	1940
6 months' imprisonment	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 ...	99	103	54	57	41	88	67	84
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ...	1	1	4	10	—	—	—	1
10 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ...	221	212	183	184	69	123	106	153
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ...	56	25	27	34	7	7	3	20
2 years' imprisonment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	61	75	77	68	45	33	40	102
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ...	1	3	13	15	2	—	2	2
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	37	21	40	42	12	8	12	51
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	9	21	12	11	6	1	1	16
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4	7	4	15	1	—	—	1
Total of persons convicted	492	480	414	446	185	260	231	430
Filed finally for no crime	29	40	43	71	24	31	28	58
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	6	5	4	9	1	1	5	7
Acquitted	171	107	97	43	54	107	100	109
TOTAL	206	152	144	123	79	139	133	174
GRAND TOTAL	698	632	558	569	264	399	364	604

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTICS CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1943, AS COMPARED WITH
THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	8	7	1	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200 ...	28	4	3	2	2
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200 ...	5	4	—	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400 ...	8	10	6	2	4
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600 ...	—	5	4	3	1
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500 ...	—	—	1	—	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 1,000	—	—	—	5	—
TOTAL	49	30	15	12	7
Filed finally for no crime	1	—	—	—	—
ACQUITTED	4	1	2	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	54	31	17	12	7

From the preceding lists it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1943	1,727	731	2,458
1942	1,789	758	2,547
1941	2,243	1,011	3,254
1940	2,918	1,260	4,178
1939	2,529	1,147	3,676

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1943	1,300	456	1,756
1942	1,668	369	2,037
1941	1,967	526	2,493
1940	2,684	566	3,250
1939	2,663	444	3,107

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law :—

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics and other Regulations, as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

Authority	Fines imposed				
	1943 L.E.	1942 L.E.	1941 L.E.	1940 L.E.	1939 L.E.
Native Tribunals	301,820	356,340	436,231	612,500	659,410
Customs Commissions	241	184	38	483	242
Frontiers Administration ...	—	—	—	—	400
TOTAL	302,061	356,524	436,269	612,983	660,052

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 2 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotics Law the Court if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further three months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1943

Nationalities	Number of cases	Sentences where fines were inflicted	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted	Sentences where 6-11 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 50	Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200	Sentences where over 1 to 1½ years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200 to L.E. 300	Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines from L.E. 15 to L.E. 500	Sentences where 5 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 1,000
British ...	1943	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1942	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1941	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1940	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
	1939	10	—	—	—	9	1	—
French ...	1943	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1942	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
	1941	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
	1939	8	—	—	4 *	4	—	—
Greeks ...	1943	15	—	—	2	9	3	1
	1942	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
	1941	4	2	—	1	1	—	—
	1940	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
	1939	8	—	1 †	—	2	3	—
Italians ...	1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	7	—	—	1	5	1	—

* Includes 1 to undergo his term in reformatory.

† To undergo his term in reformatory.

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH

NATIONALITIES		CAIRO		ALEXANDRIA		PORT SAID		SUEZ		TOTAL	
		Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for		
British	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greek	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	5
Chinese	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	...	4	5	11	9	4	3	5	1	12	9
Total shown in 1942 Report		1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	7	7
1941	„	5	—	5	8	4	4	4	1	12	16
1940	„	7	1	12	11	4	6	6	1	24	25
1939	„	3	1	15	22	6	5	5	1	25	31
1938	„	3	3	21	18	4	3	3	1	32	25
1937	„	10	3	15	5	1	1	1	1	27	10
1936	„	5	2	11	8	8	3	1	1	28	18
1935	„	5	6	45	19	5	5	1	1	59	31

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt

Shown in 1943 Report		AMERICAN	BRITISH	CHINESE	FRENCH	GERMAN	GREEK	ITALIAN	LEBANESE	PALESTINIAN	PORTUGUESE	SYRIAN	TRANSJORDANIAN	TURKISH	TOTAL
1942	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1941	„	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
1940	„	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1939	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1938	„	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
1937	„	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1936	„	4	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
1935	„	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

(1) Includes 1 local subject.

CHAPTER XV

Honours

HIS MAJESTY KING FAROUK has been graciously pleased to confer the 3rd Nile Order on Monsieur MARCEL GAUTIER, Director of the Sûreté Générale aux armées in Beyrouth and the 5th Nile Order on Lieut. MARCEL BOUTILLON of the Sûreté Générale, Beyrouth, in recognition of their valuable services to Egypt in destroying the larger part of the hashish crop in Syria and the Lebanon during the summer of 1942.

HIS MAJESTY has also been graciously pleased to confer the 5th Nile Order on Lieut. JEAN OCTAVE SAGNIER of the Sûreté Générale, Beyrouth, in recognition of his valuable service to Egypt in destroying the hashish crop in Syria and Lebanon during the summer of 1943.

APPENDIX

Report by the Director on his Mission to Syria and Lebanon in April 1944

Since the printing of this report I, as Director of the Bureau, was delegated to proceed to Beyrouth and Damascus to urge upon the authorities concerned the need of the complete suppression of hashish cultivation in those territories.

I discussed the matter with T.E. the Prime Ministers of Syria and Lebanon as also with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the Chiefs of Police.

I also conferred in Beyrouth with the French Minister, General BEYNET and his Director General of Sûreté Col. BLONDEL. I received from everybody full and ample assurances that no effort would be spared to carry out effectively the Laws prohibiting the cultivation of and traffic in hashish and of the transit traffic through their territories of opium.

The points that I particularly urged were:—

- (1) The republication of existing Anti-Narcotic legislation.
- (2) The raising of the very inadequate penalties at present laid down.
- (3) The carrying out on an increased scale of the campaign of detection and destruction of hashish cultivation on the lines of the last two years.

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Director,

MOHAMMAD BAKRI